THE REORGANIZATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION IN LOUISIANA

The Bureau of Government Research
Louisiana State University

R. L. CARLETON
AND STAFF

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE 4

PART I. INTRODUCTION 5

PART II. THE REORGANIZATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES 16

PART III. STATE ADMINISTRATION IN LOUISIANA 46

PART IV. THE REORGANIZATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION IN LOUISIANA 218

BIBLIOGRAPHY 264

PREFACE

THE FACULTY of the Department of Government of Louisiana State University chose the problem of The Reorganization and Consolidation of State Administration in Louisiana as the first survey project of the newly established Bureau of Government Research because the time seemed ripe for the consideration of such an important phase of state government.

It is the hope of those making the survey that this report will be a valuable addition to the various works of a similar character in the field of state government because it includes an analysis of the problem, a comparative study of what has been accomplished along this line in other states, a detailed explanation of the present Administrative System of Louisiana, and alternative proposals for the reorganization and consolidation of the System.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

WITHIN RECENT YEARS, the multiplication of functions and activities undertaken by the American state, and the accompanying growth in number and in scope of administrative agencies, is one of the most outstanding developments in government. This two-fold expansion has given rise to new problems in organization, administration, and in personnel, never dreamed of by those who were originally responsible for the administrative systems still in effect in a large number of the American states.

During the first part of the nineteenth century state government was a rather simple affair, and it was at this time that the basic principles of American state administration were formulated. From six to twelve chief officers, each with a small staff of assistants and clerks, met the needs of the time in practically every state. After the middle of the nineteenth century the functions of government were broadened and new fields of control and investigation were invaded. New machinery was required; and by 1900, still under the influence of the theory of checks and balances, the states were creating by constitutional or statutory action countless new officers, boards, and commissions to undertake the administration of new activities and functions. In practically all instances these agencies were separate and independent of each other, although still nominally under the control of the legislature. Administrative officers, boards, and commissions were selected by the governor alone, by the gov-

ernor and state senate, by one or both houses of the legislature, by other officers, boards, and commissions, or by popular election, no thought being given at the time to the need for some central, coordinating authority. By 1900 the average American State possessed no less than one hundred such administrative agencies, and many states had as many as one hundred fifteen up to one hundred eighty agencies each. Many of these activities were originally of an investigatory character, others were created for purposes of providing offices for spoils, still others were created to solve temporary administrative problems or were advocated by groups of interested citizens so that the state could take over what had been a local function or undertake an entirely new function. The point is that no real study or investigation had been made in any one case, and the final organization was often of a haphazard and illogical character. After their creation these officers, boards, and commissions tended to magnify the importance of their activities. This resulted in increased costs and much lobbying for additional appropriations from the state legislatures.

The principal activities of these various state agencies may be listed as follows:

First, the so-called executive officers of the state, including the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of education, commissioners of agriculture and of conservation, and many others, all of them, for the most part, being popularly elected. In reality, the only executive officers of this group are the governor and lieutenant governor. The average American state has ignored the distinction between the terms executive and administrative, often using them in an interchangeable manner. Execu-

tion of the law is of a popular or political character and involves responsibility to the public. Under the American system of government such officials should be popularly elected because of the political discretion necessary in seeing that the laws are executed or enforced. On the other hand, administration is simply administering or enforcing the law, requiring no political discretion, which is for the most part mandatory in character. For this reason all administrative officials should be appointed by the chief executive, perhaps with the consent of the state senate. This principle is well illustrated by the national government, with a popularly elected president and vice-president, all other officials being appointed. The various methods of selecting purely administrative officials have often resulted in injecting into their activities a political character which has not created a healthy and vigorous administration of the law.

Second, the enforcement of regulatory laws concerning corporations and businesses affected with the public interest, such as banks, insurance companies, railroads, and various public utilities. Single officers, boards, and commissions have been used with varying degrees of success in the administration of this type of governmental activity.

Third, the enforcement of regulatory legislation concerning public health and sanitation. Boards and single officers have been mainly employed in this field of public administration.

Fourth, labor-law administration, including the regulation of hours, wages, and working conditions of men, women, and children, has been carried on by commissions, boards, and single officials.

Fifth, public welfare, including charities, corrections, and relief, has been administered by all three types of agencies.

Sixth, public education has usually been controlled by elected or appointed boards acting through elected superintendents of education.

Seventh, the assessment and collection of taxes under the control of state tax commissions and state treasurers; and, in some states, the supervision of the financial operations of local governments by single officers, boards, and commissions.

Eighth, the regulation of various professions and vocations, chiefly through examining and certifying boards.

Ninth, the organization and control of the state militia under single officials, and the supervision and control of state police forces by commissions or boards.

Tenth, aid to and the development of agriculture in general, and the conservation of natural resources. Sometimes these activities are combined, more often they are separate. Single officers, boards, and commissions are used indiscriminately in this field.

Eleventh, the construction, maintenance, and operation of public works, buildings, highways, and parks. Boards and commissions are more prevalent in this field, although recently reorganized states appear to prefer single officers.

As noted above, the greatest diversity prevails among the states in connection with the agencies charged with administering the state law, and no state appears to have been wholly consistent. Appointed or elected single officers, appointed or elected boards, appointed or elected commissions have been assigned indiscriminately to the

administration of various functions. No distinction has been made between the administrative status of boards and that of commissions. The latter should be distinguished from the former in that they exercise administrative powers in addition to those of a quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial character which are usually assigned to them. Boards, on the other hand, should be used in an advisory or policy-determining capacity, and are usually part-time in character. Commissions are frequently found in the fields of public utilities, taxation, and labor regulation; boards in the fields of health, education, and public welfare. Yet terminology and the character of the work concerned has not always determined the nature of the agency created to perform the function.

The character and extent of authority exercised by these agencies varies tremendously in the various states. Some are merely investigatory and may make recommendations; others issue orders and regulations having the force of law and being enforceable in the courts. Regardless of the power exercised, however, few of them have any large degree of control over their internal organization—the number of employees, their classification and compensation, their supervision and control. Too often the legislature has retained such authority for politically expedient reasons. It is in this field that one finds a major problem of public administration. Complex and technical problems demand for their solution and control professional or technical proficiency. Such positions should not be used as party spoils. Beginning with New York in 1883, by 1926 ten states had adopted some form of selecting minor officials by merit.

Past methods of supervising and controlling these heterogeneous state executive and administrative systems

have been, for the most part, inadequate and unsuccessful. The legislature attempts to perform this function far too often by specific and detailed legislation. The result is either an unworkable system or one so rigid as to deny variations where different conditions apply. This is true both in the field of appropriations and in the field of statutory authorization. One other weapon, impeachment, may be used by the legislature. In too many instances, however, impeachment is political rather than factual in its nature, and the process itself is too cumbersome and costly to use in connection with hundreds of administrative officials.

Although state constitutions describe governors as chief executives, too often the governor is a chief executive in name only. Vague and ambiguous constitutional powers are strictly construed by state supreme courts, and unless a constitution or statute expressly confers specific authority upon the governor he is powerless to control those who should be his immediate subordinates and advisors. In view of this situation many governors have been compelled to use their legislative powers to gain desired ends, or else run the risk of incurring the displeasure of an electorate which is usually too willing to lay the blame on the doorstep of the executive leader of the state, the governor.

Judicial control is fragmentary and of little value as a vital force in controlling state administration. Action is slow, appeals many, and the harm already done may not always be remedied immediately or permanently. Popular control, either through the recall, or through refusal to reelect, is slow, cumbersome, and difficult of achievement. Recent studies in this field have not indicated much success with this type of control. In a day

and age where administration of the law is as important as the formulation or interpretation of the law, we find little or no provision for a central, supervising, coordinating, and controlling authority of administration in the average unreorganized American state.

Such state administrative systems may be criticised from five points of view:

In all states in this category the first glaring defect is that of a lack of uniformity in organization, a lack of coordination and of correlation among their many services. Important administrative positions are filled indiscriminately by popular election or by some complex method of appointment. Bi-partisan or non-partisan boards, which usually turn out to be extremely partisan, are provided to head purely administrative or routine activities. Terms in office seldom coincide with those of the incoming chief executive, with the result that the governor is often saddled with important administrators who are neither friendly toward him personally or politically, nor are they sympathetic toward his general policy. Practically no power of removal is vested in the chief executives of such states and, although they may occasionally appoint officials to office, once in office the latter are seldom under their control. And, finally, no effort has been made to work out a uniform system of compensation so that each official is paid what he is worth, no more and no less.

A second criticism of American unreorganized state administration is the disintegrated functional set-up. Instead of bringing together all activities or services of the same functional character, such as public welfare, or public works, each activity or service is a separate and distinct entity with little or no relation to other like activities or

services. This tendency has done more than any other to disintegrate what should be consolidated functions, and is usually the result of haphazard methods of creating and defining the powers of administrative agencies.

In the third place, state administration has become exceedingly costly during the last three decades, the cost rising each ten-year period. Two causes are advanced as being largely responsible for this condition. Proper accounting and purchasing methods are the exception rather than the rule in the average unreorganized state. A preaudit is as necessary as a post-audit in governmental expenditures; the former permitting only absolutely necessary expenditures, the latter determining the legality of such expenditures. Second, a responsible budget-making authority is indispensable to intelligent legislative consideration of state administrative appropriations. The legislative budget system, where the budget is prepared by a legislative committee, is faulty in that the members concerned are in no position to pass upon administrative needs, the time of the legislative session is limited, and pressure is frequently brought to bear by interested administrative agencies on the legislators themselves. Commission budget systems have failed largely because such bodies, as state tax commissions, are not primarily interested in the expenditure of state funds. Too often the task of framing a budget is simply one of the duties such bodies must perform in addition to their other activities. The only alternative offering any relief is the executive budget, where a full-time financial official, performing only budgetary duties, and responsible to the governor, has not only the time but the interest to formulate a state budget based in part upon the requests of the agencies and in part upon their needs. No one is in a better posi-

tion to appreciate from a long-range view the needs of state administration than the governor or one of his immediate aids. Such a view is as necessary to the administration of a state as it is to the legislature; for the former may be sure of a dispassionate attitude on the part of the chief executive, while the latter may be sure that such requests for funds are founded upon need rather than upon desire.

A fourth defect results from the lack of a unifying and directing central authority. It is a commonplace doctrine in American state government that the governor may exercise no power except that which is specifically delegated to him by the state constitution or by statute, and in unreorganized American states both constitutional conventions and state legislatures have been niggardly with such delegations of authority. In only a few states has the doctrine of implied power, as exercised by the chief executive, received any judicial sanction whatsoever. A close and unbiased survey of American state constitutions will disclose the fact that the legislative and judicial powers of the average governor far outnumber and outweigh those of an executive and administrative character. Under such a system to speak of the governor as the "chief executive of the state" is both incorrect and illogical. Countless judicial decisions reveal the fact that such constitutional statements as "the governor shall be the chief executive of the state," and "he shall see that the laws be faithfully executed," are mere declarations of theory and not of law. The average governor's executive and administrative authority is further restricted by the fact that his appointive, removal, and directive powers are usually very limited. He is dependent upon subordinates over whom he has little legal and responsible control.

This is unfair both to the governor and to the public, since the latter looks to him as its leader in state government. Finally, the executive and administrative authority of the governor is still further limited by the fact that his financial powers are usually of a negative rather than of a positive character; he may veto or legally prevent, but he seldom can legally require or control. As mentioned before, aside from the governor and lieutenant governor, all other state officials are in reality administrative rather than executive in character, constitutional provisions to the contrary notwithstanding, and hence should be appointed instead of being elected so that the short ballot, with its legislative, executive and judicial bases of responsibility, will prevail.

Finally, the failure of our state legislatures to provide for the recruitment, classification, promotion, and retirement of a trained administrative personnel has been one of the outstanding failures of American state government. No business corporation, no business man would think of hiring employees untrained, unqualified, and for the most part uninterested in their positions. Yet each year thousands of such persons are regularly employed by state governments merely upon political or family bases. If we were not a very rich country the tremendous burden of maintaining such a personnel would long ago have forced itself upon the public notice. Such a system is also unfair to the state employee. He has little incentive to train himself further for his present or possibly a future position. Advancement, promotion, or dismissal are not based upon ability or merit, but more often upon chance or political preference. Such a personnel cannot create a tradition of faithful and efficient service.

Such, then, is the system of government found in the average American state which has not taken stock of its new responsibilities, which has not re-evaluated the services performed and the costs of those services, which has not attempted to bring up to date a system of government adequate for the first part of the nineteenth century but entirely inadequate to solve the problems of a twentieth-century civilization.

Part II

THE REORGANIZATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

History

THE administrative reorganization and consolidation movement really began in the United States during the first few years of the Twentieth Century, although a few rather sporadic attempts toward that end occurred prior to this period.

One of the first definite steps in this direction was President Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency which made a report in 1912 on the national executive and administrative organization. Within the following twenty-three years more than thirty states have made similar investigations and recommendations. In Oregon in 1909 and in 1911, in Minnesota in 1913, in New York and Iowa in 1915, the movement was unsuccessful; but the Report of the Illinois Committee on Efficiency and Economy in 1915 paved the way for the adoption of the first comprehensive reorganization and consolidation plan in 1917. Since then, Massachusetts, Idaho, and Nebraska in 1919; Ohio and Washington in 1921; Maryland in 1922; Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Vermont in 1923; Minnesota and South Dakota in 1925; California, New York, and Virginia in 1927; Maine, North Carolina, and Georgia in 1931; Colorado and Indiana in 1933; and Kentucky in 1934; or exactly twenty more states, have

made partial or sweeping changes toward the reorganization and consolidation of state government.

Two general objectives may be seen in these reorganization systems. A few states have attempted to correlate and coordinate their administrative agencies without appreciably increasing the power of the governor. Wisconsin, probably, was the first state of this group to take such action, creating a board of public affairs in 1911. Michigan followed with a state administrative board in the period 1921-1927, and New Jersey chose to use a group of boards and commissions in 1915 as a coordinating agency. In these three states the main idea seems to have been to bar the governor from exercising any increased control over the state administration. A certain amount of cooperation and coordination among the various agencies has resulted, but the entire system does not provide in each case an integrated and responsible administrative organization.

All other reorganized states have used the integrated or executive plan, wherein the various administrative agencies have been brought together in departments, with the whole organization more or less responsible to the governor and under his direction. Both theory and practice appear to support this plan as opposed to the former.

Since Illinois was the first state to accomplish much along integrated reorganization lines, a brief survey of the system there in effect will, perhaps, indicate the more important principles of the integrated reorganization and consolidation plan.

In 1913 the Committee on Efficiency and Economy was selected to study and make recommendations concerning the state administrative system. This committee delivered its report in 1915, but no final action was taken

until 1917. Although Governor Lowden was very much impressed with the Report of the Committee, he thought that certain changes in the plan were necessary. In 1917, therefore, the Committee Plan, with such modifications as Governor Lowden thought necessary, was submitted to the legislature in the form of an Administrative Code.

More than one hundred statutory offices, boards, and commissions were abolished, and the code provisions were substituted for the special or individual statutory provisions previously in effect. It was considered inexpedient to include the constitutional officers in such a reorganization because of the difficulty of securing constitutional amendments, only seven amendments having been added to the Illinois Constitution since its adoption in 1870. Provision was made, however, for the later incorporation of the constitutional officers when this became possible.

All of the activities and services of the officers, boards, and commissions abolished were consolidated in nine functionally organized departments: finance, agriculture, labor, mines and minerals, public works, public welfare, public health, trade and commerce, and education and registration. In 1925 a department of conservation (formerly within the department of agriculture), and a department of purchases and construction were added. In 1933 the department of trade and commerce was abolished and the department of insurance created in its place. At the same time the department of purchases and construction was abolished and its duties assigned to the departments of public works and finance. Thus there are now ten departments.

A director appointed by the governor with the approval of the senate for a four-year term is at the head of each department. Under each director are an assistant

director and the heads of the bureaus, into which the departments have been subdivided. Although these officials are also appointed by the governor with senatorial confirmation, they are under the immediate control of their department head. Each department is authorized to appoint all other employees under the civil service rules of the state.

Whenever advisory functions or the determination of policy are considered necessary, special boards have been provided within the particular departments; and when quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial activities are performed, either boards or commissions (the latter when administrative activities are also included) are provided within the particular departments. The members of all boards and commissions are appointed by the governor with the approval of the senate, for the most part for four-year terms, the same as that of the governor. Although these boards and commissions are not subject to control by the department head they are integral parts of the department within which they function, and all of them are under the general fiscal supervision and control of the department of finance. For the most part the advisory and policy-determining boards serve without pay, the members receiving only their necessary expenses.

Finally, provision was made for an executive budget system, a uniform accounting system combined with fiscal supervision and control by the department of finance, and a centralized purchasing and construction system.

An examination of the Illinois Civil Administrative Code and the reorganization plans of other states reveals

the fact that there are seven so-called "standards" upon which such systems have been very largely based.

Those reorganized and consolidated state administrative systems have been most successful where both constitutional and statutory offices have been included, as in New York and Virginia; and where the problem has been treated as a whole instead of being attacked through sporadic, "piecemeal" attempts at reorganization. Where the proposed plan comprehends all of the agencies of the state, a careful systematic survey of the old system must serve as a basis for new proposals. Piecemeal reorganization has its advantages, but it requires constant tinkering and work over a long period to accomplish anything very definite or permanent.

The functional departmentalization of all of the administrative activities and services of the state is a second requisite. All administrative agencies should be consolidated and brought together in an integrated system of a few departments, each of which should comprehend a major state function, such as public welfare, public works, or agriculture. The number of departments and the character of the functions performed should be determined in part by existing conditions within the state and in part by the scope of each activity. To this end all unnecessary offices should be abolished and all duplicated activities and services should be unified. The result will be an integrated and responsible administrative system.

Third, the functional departmentalization of state government must be accompanied by the proper internal organization of each department. Fixed and definite lines of responsibility should exist from the lowest to the highest official, finally centering in the governor. To this end the internal arrangement should include divisions and

bureaus, with a logical division of work among them, the division and bureau chiefs responsible to the governor through the heads of their respective departments.

A fourth standard is the proper coordination of the terms of the higher administrative officials, those most likely to advise the governor and not of a technical, professional or routine character, with the term of office of the governor. An exception might well be made in connection with members of boards and commissions performing quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial duties because of the advantage of securing continuity of policy and of performance in those fields.

In the fifth place, boards or commissions as purely administrative agencies are undesirable, for they are generally found to be inefficient because of the division of authority and responsibility, and the absence of initiative. Ex-officio boards or commissions are, generally speaking, especially ineffective. Whenever duties of a policy-determining, quasi-legislative, or quasi-judicial character are to be performed, however, boards or commissions may be attached advantageously to the particular departments to perform such functions.

The establishment of an effective system of accounting and financial control is a sixth standard. To accomplish the desired aims of an effective budgetary control of state administration it is necessary to provide concentrated executive responsibility in this field. Budget planning and budget execution are equally necessary. The governor is the only logical official to supervise both activities. The former comprehends a consolidated statement of estimates, a balance between anticipated revenues and appropriations, and a proper classification and a summary in each case of the costs of various activities of the

state, in order to present a picture of the results to be accomplished from the funds to be appropriated. The latter comprehends a system of administrative accounting, as distinguished from the technical audit, a centralized purchasing system based on large-scale buying and the standardization of supplies, and the supervision of expenditures for personnel employment. A state department of finance, or some similar agency, under the control of the governor is the proper agent for such work.

Finally, the administrative functions of the governor should be increased. One of the outstanding advantages of the departmentalization of state administration is the fact that it simplifies the problem of a centralized control of the entire administration. A reduction in the number of administrative agencies will undoubtedly relieve the governor of an enormous burden in attempting to supervise in the most general manner, and permits him not only to formulate the policy of state administration, but also to supervise more completely its execution. In order to accomplish this the number of elective officials should be reduced, and the governor's power to appoint and remove should be extended. Regardless of the popular attitude, voters are not qualified to pass upon the more technical and professional requisites for certain offices. Direct primaries and popular elections do not usually produce capable officials of this type.

It is submitted that the result of reorganizing and consolidating state administrative systems upon such bases will be to further democratic government. It will provide a government of men under the law. A government of law and not of men is a fantastic concept. Law is not, never has been, and never will be self-administering and self-enforcing. That government that can best

justify its existence is the one where the human element predominates. An interested citizen, one who understands and can appreciate his government, is the best safeguard for the preservation of American ideals. A disillusioned citizen, one who is overwhelmed by the disintegrated, involved, governmental administrative systems of today, provides a fertile field for the propagation of attitudes un-American in character. No one desires a government of men without the law, yet in many instances our state administrative systems of today are of that very type.

PRACTICE

A comparative analysis and study of prevailing reorganized and consolidated systems, and of the more outstanding proposals to that end in other states, reveals several important developments or characteristics.

1. *Constitutional and Statutory Bases.*

Only three states, New York, Virginia, and Tennessee, may be said to have completed thoroughgoing revision of their administrative systems. In New York and Virginia a series of constitutional amendments accompanied statutory revision. Constitutional amendment was not necessary in Tennessee, however, because of the unusually broad authority of the legislature over the more important state offices commonly provided for in the state constitution. In several other states, as in Missouri and Massachusetts, constitutional amendments were resorted to but they did not affect to any large degree the so-called executive officials who still remain popularly elected. In Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Nevada, recommendations were made to provide for both constitutional and

statutory changes. To date no state in this group has reorganized.

2. *Officials left out of the Plans.*

In view of the fact that only a few states made any constitutional changes in their revised systems, in all the other states the popularly elected officials provided for in the state constitutions remained for the most part untouched, although in several instances their powers and duties were modified or extended by statute. In no case, however, were they brought under the direct control of the governor. In New York, in addition to the governor, only the attorney general, the comptroller, and the lieutenant governor are popularly elected. In Virginia only the attorney general and lieutenant governor are popularly elected, the legislature selecting the corporations commission. In Tennessee only the railroad and utilities commission and the lieutenant governor are popularly elected, the supreme court selecting the attorney general and the legislature selecting the comptroller, treasurer, and secretary of state. In these states the governor appoints all of the other more important administrative officers. In states where the constitutional officers were not included in revised systems, the effectiveness of those systems is seriously impaired by this important omission.

3. *Number of Departments.*

No uniform rule can be established as to the number of departments which have been or which should be created in reorganized administrative systems. It is sufficient to say here that conditions affecting the functions to be performed, and the scope of those functions, should determine the number of departments created. The number of departments in revised systems ranges from six in

Nebraska and Colorado to eighteen in New York, nineteen in Maryland, and twenty in Massachusetts. The average number of departments appears to be twelve or thirteen. It must be remembered, however, that in a majority of the states such state officers as treasurers, auditors, and superintendents of education are not included, as is also the case in connection with many minor administrative agencies left out of the revised systems for one reason or another. In four states in which recent surveys were made but in which nothing has been accomplished to date, the number of proposed departments ranges from seven in Nevada to sixteen in Alabama, with eleven departments proposed for Arkansas and twelve departments proposed for Mississippi.

4. *Type of Department Head.*

Only about half of the reorganized and consolidated states provided a single head for each of the newly created administrative departments. Illinois, Idaho, Nebraska, Ohio, Washington, Tennessee, Minnesota, California, New York and Colorado fall in this group. Just as many states provided for boards or commissions, in whole or in part, to head the various administrative departments. Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Maine, North Carolina, Georgia, Indiana, and Kentucky fall in this second group. Of four recently proposed reorganization plans, three — Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi—provide for single heads for each of the departments proposed, while Nevada provides for multiple heads for a few of its departments. One explanation of this rather curious situation may lie in the fact that in several instances the reorganizations and consolidations effected were not the result of careful surveys and serious consideration; but were, for the most part, merely re-

shuffles or attempts to corral many somewhat related activities in one department. On the other hand, the Indiana reorganization very definitely sets up a board over each one of seven departments created, reserving the headship of the eighth department to the governor. It is well to note, however, that with the exception of the Indiana department of state, the governor controls by means of appointment a majority of the members of each board provided for, even where the constitutional officers, who still remain on an elected basis, are ex-officio members of those boards. Such a system may provide a partial remedy for those states where it appears impossible to change the constitutional provisions respecting the popular election of the constitutional officers.

5. *Uses of Boards and Commissions.*

The ways in which boards and commissions have been used by the reorganized and consolidated states are, in many instances, novel ones. Three such uses appear to be most outstanding.

First, Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vermont, Maine, North Carolina, Georgia, Indiana, and Kentucky apparently had definite ideas concerning the supervisory administration of certain departments by means of boards or commissions. For instance, a department of corporations is headed by a commission in Virginia, a board of health controls that department in Maryland, a department of banking and insurance is under a three-member commission in Massachusetts, a department of banking is under a board in Pennsylvania, a department of education is controlled by a board of education in Vermont, Minnesota has a department of administration and finance under a three-member commission, a highway department is controlled by a three-

member commission in Maine, and Indiana provides for a law department under an ex-officio group composed of the governor, attorney general, and auditor.

In the second place, certain states have provided for boards and commissions to be domiciled within particular departments to perform the rather specialized quasi-legislative, or quasi-judicial, and sometimes administrative duties, usually associated with such functions as utility, labor, or industrial regulation. Thus, Illinois provided for a tax commission in the department of finance, and an industrial commission in the department of labor; Massachusetts provided a civil service commission within the department of civil service and registration; professional examining boards are found in the department of law enforcement in Idaho; a state board of agriculture cooperates with the department of agriculture in Nebraska; Maryland provides for at least eighteen vocational examining boards in the department of state employment and registration; Pennsylvania set up a board of pardons in its department of justice; and the division of game and fish of the California department of natural resources is under a commission of three members. For the most part, these boards and commissions are not under the direct supervision or control of the heads of departments within which they have been placed. They merely perform certain specialized duties of a character essential to the general functions of the departments, and, following the "standard" of functional departmentalization, they have thus been placed in those particular departments.

Finally, boards are used in many instances to advise the heads of departments on matters of general or administrative policy. In line with this attitude Illinois

established advisory boards in the departments of agriculture, labor, public works and buildings, public welfare, public health, and conservation; Massachusetts provided such boards in the departments of agriculture, conservation, education, and public welfare; an advisory board is found in the Idaho department of agriculture; in California the state board of forestry and the state park commission, both in the department of natural resources, and a board of five members in the department of social welfare act in an advisory capacity; five advisory boards are found in the Virginia revision; and Ohio provides for the appointment of advisory boards by department heads with the governor's consent.

No general rule can be followed as a result of this comparison. It appears that a few states have found that certain technical or professional departments may operate very efficiently under policy-determining boards or under full-time commissions. In other states these boards and commissions have been relegated, for the most part, to sub-legislative and sub-judicial activities. In still other states advisory boards appear to be very important. Perhaps a general conclusion may be that the type of function, the scope of the function, and certain local problems in each particular state require different methods of administration, all of which lends support to the plea for a careful survey and consideration prior to the actual reorganization and consolidation of the administrative agencies of a state.

6. *The Governor's Power to Appoint and Remove Department Heads.*

The appointment and removal powers of the governor over department heads, constitute another basis for comparing recently reorganized states. In Illinois, the

governor appoints department heads for a given term with the approval of the state senate, and in Massachusetts the same procedure is followed except that the approval of the executive council, a popularly elected group, must be secured. On the other hand, many of the department heads in Maine are selected by the legislature, and all of the department heads are elected in Colorado. The governor of Nebraska may remove department heads subject to a joint-session legislative majority. By far the most complete appointing and removing authority is exercised by the governors of Idaho, Ohio, Maryland, Washington, Tennessee, Vermont, Minnesota, California, Indiana, and New York. The removal power of the governor over department heads is most complete in New York, California, and Tennessee. In Maryland, the governor may remove, for the most part, for cause.

7. *The Appointment and Removal of the More Important Subordinate Officials.*

The appointment and removal of the more important subordinate officials within the departments of reorganized states is not of a general uniform pattern. The governor of Illinois appoints about fifty-odd officials of this character, but they are under the supervision of and responsible to their immediate department heads. The governor of Massachusetts also appoints many of the more important subordinate officials with the approval of the executive council, but he does not appear to have the power to remove them. For the most part, immediately subordinate officials are appointed and removed by the department heads in Idaho, Nebraska, Maryland, California, and New York. In Ohio, department heads have this authority over heads of divisions only, and in Washington they may exercise this power only in connection

with their immediate subordinates. The consent of the governor is usually necessary for department heads to appoint and remove subordinates in Tennessee and Virginia. In Vermont, Minnesota and Indiana, the governor both appoints and removes such officials, his authority being almost unlimited in Indiana.

8. *The Civil Service and Lesser Employees.*

Civil Service systems in the various states provide for the selection of qualified employees rather than for permanence in office. This appears particularly true of the systems in effect in Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Minnesota, although unquestionably there are many exceptions to this general rule. Where one party, or faction, has remained in control for a period of two or more terms there is, of course, a degree of permanence for the routine employees. But by the use of temporary appointments, unclassified positions, special qualifications, and numerous other tricks, sooner or later the party or faction in power will have as a majority of the routine personnel of the state a number of its own loyal adherents.

Civil service commissions appear to be the most popular agency for directing state personnel work. Such commissions are found, for example, in Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, and New York. The Ohio commission appears to be the strongest of those in operation, controlling 99 per cent of the lesser employees of the state. There is a tendency, however, to use the single director of personnel. Tennessee, Minnesota, and North Carolina appear to use this type of agency, and recent surveys in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Nevada also recommend it.

A rather interesting development is found in Nebraska where there is no civil service system but where there is an accurate check kept of all state employees and their work, and subsequent salary changes are based upon previous records. Since the classification of employees, their titles, work, and compensation, is a fundamental problem of every personnel system, many states have provided for such, mistakenly believing that they have adopted civil-service and merit systems. States with classification systems include Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Minnesota, and recommendations for the reorganization and consolidation of state administration in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Nevada also provide for such systems. Notwithstanding the fact that Pennsylvania has no compulsory tenure law, the authority granted by statute to the executive board (the governor and any four department heads he may name) can be used to secure the advantages of permanent tenure.

9. *Authority of Department Heads and the More Important Administrative Officials to Determine Administrative Organization and to Fix the Duties of Lesser Employees.*

One of the major problems of public administration is to provide a system which is reasonably well regulated by law, but in which sufficient discretion is permitted to responsible officials to provide for minor policies and rules which are necessary in a flexible system. Several reorganized states have gone rather far in permitting the use of such discretion.

The Civil Administrative Code of Illinois provides for the various subordinate officers within the several departments, but it does not attempt to define the duties

of such officials. These duties are prescribed by rules and regulations formulated by the department heads, for the latter are authorized by the code to prescribe regulations, not inconsistent with the law, for the government of their departments, the conduct of their employees, and the performance of their business. With the exception of a few statutory provisions which must be applied, department heads in Idaho, Ohio, Maryland, and Nebraska, the latter with the approval of the governor, have practically the same authority.

Department heads in Tennessee and California may, with the approval of the governor in each case, consolidate or abolish offices and divisions, reduce their number, or even create new divisions, except in cases otherwise provided for by law. Department heads in Virginia may, with the consent of the governor, work out all details not requiring legislative action, and not already provided for by law. Liberal powers to govern their departments internally are given the heads of departments in New York, even to the extent of consolidating or abolishing offices, but there appears to be no authority vested in them to create new ones.

An executive board in Pennsylvania, consisting of the governor and any four department heads selected by him, has authority to classify employees, and to approve or disapprove the establishment of bureaus and divisions in the various departments.

Recent proposals for reorganization in four states recommend similar types of authority over internal departmental organization. An administrative council to draft inter-departmental rules and regulations is suggested for Alabama. The director of each proposed depart-

ment in Arkansas would have power, with the consent of the governor, to consolidate or abolish offices and divisions, create new ones where necessary, and prescribe departmental rules and regulations. The report for Mississippi apparently takes this authority for granted, and that for Nevada provides for a similar situation.

There is no question but that considerable administrative discretion concerning internal organization and procedure has been granted to the more important officials in several states, and the fact that this tendency is spreading indicates considerable satisfaction with its practical application.

10. *Budgetary Provisions.*

One of the fudamental features of each of the more completely consolidated state administrative systems is the inclusion of a responsible budget system. This responsibility for the most part is vested in the governor, and it is his duty to see that a proposed budget of revenues and expenditures is submitted to the legislature soon enough each session to permit the intelligent consideration by that body of his proposal.

Three general types of the executive budget are found to prevail in the states under consideration. In the first type provision is made for absolute control by the governor in formulating a proposed budget of revenues and expenditures. Either the governor or an official responsible to him actually prepares the document. In the second type, while the governor is responsible for the submission of the budget to the legislature, his authority over the exact content of that report is divided with one

or more other state officials. Both of these types of the executive budget permit the legislature to exercise considerable influence on the actual appropriation and revenue measures; in fact, the budget is simply a guide for that body. In the third type of the executive budget, however, the legislature is almost bound to accept the proposals contained in that report. Here, the legislature acts as a ratifying rather than as a policy-determining body.

In Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia, for example, the budget is prepared in each case by an official responsible to the governor, from information submitted by the various state agencies. Under this system the governor may and usually does influence the formulation of the budget to the extent that it is really a part of his proposed program. After he submits this financial plan to the legislature that body may accept, reject, modify, or expand the proposals contained in it. The governor may then protect his plan by the use of his veto power, or the threat of such use.

In the states of Idaho, Vermont, California, Georgia, and Colorado, there is the possibility that the budget, although submitted by the governor to the legislature, may be influenced by officials other than the governor. The state board of equalization of Idaho collects the information, the commissioner of finance prepares the budget, and the governor submits that document to the legislature with his recommendations. In Vermont, the governor-elect prepares the budget on the basis of information gathered and submitted by the commissioner of finance of the previous administration. The director of the budget and accounts of California prepares the bud-

get, but it is acted on by the board of control before being turned over to the governor. The board of control consists of three members, one of whom, the comptroller, is an elected official. The budget of Georgia is prepared by the governor and auditor, the latter being popularly elected. In Colorado, the commissioner of the budget prepares that report, but before being submitted to the legislature it is passed upon by the executive council, the governor and the six popularly elected department heads.

The third type of the executive budget is found in Maryland. The governor is responsible for the formulation of the budget and presents it to the legislature. But the legislature may only reduce or strike out proposed items. It cannot increase items nor may it insert new ones, except in connection with the state judiciary or its own finances. No supplementary appropriation bills are permitted before final legislative action on the governor's budget, and the budget bill becomes law on the day of passage. Under this system the legislature is almost bound to accept as a maximum amount in each case the items proposed by the governor. It is true that supplementary appropriations are permitted after action on the executive budget, but the governor may protect his plan from change by the use of his veto power without impairing in any way the fundamental features of his plan.

In four states where reorganization and consolidation surveys were recently made it was suggested in each case that the executive budget be provided, the formulation of which was to be vested in a subordinate official appointed by and responsible to the governor.

This brief discussion indicates, perhaps, the growing strength of the governor in the field of state financial planning, and suggests the conclusion that the public is

depending more and more on the governor as a leader in the financial affairs of the state.

11. *Current Fiscal Control.*

The necessity of a proper budget-making procedure has already been noted. It would seem that the equally necessary provision of some proper method of budget administration would also have attracted some degree of attention in all the states. This is not true, however. Only in those states where revised administrative systems exist may be found any machinery for this fundamental feature of an adequate administrative system. Enough has been said in the first and second parts of this report to indicate the importance of the subject. An attempt will be made here to give a brief summary of the comparative aspects of this rapidly developing administrative aid.

In practically every state noted herein as having reorganized and consolidated its state administrative system is to be found a state department of finance, or an agency under some other title but with practically the same duties and powers. These departments, bureaus, divisions, or agencies not only prepare the executive budget, on the basis of information submitted by the various administrative agencies of the states, but they also, in many instances, exercise considerable authority over the spending activities of the state after the necessary appropriation and revenue bills have been enacted and have gone into effect. The use of annual, quarterly, and monthly financial reports is a technique found in each of the states considered. In this way the governor is kept informed as to the progress made under the program formulated by the state legislature. In many cases, however, an even greater degree of control over expenditures is exercised by the

governor, especially in states where he or an agent is authorized to pass upon the necessity of expenditures before they are made. In this connection estimated work or financial reports are submitted to the governor for his examination and approval prior to actually beginning the work. A common term for this checking method is "the pre-audit."

States in which the pre-audit, or other approval system, is used are Illinois, Massachusetts, Idaho, Ohio, Tennessee, Vermont, Minnesota, California, New York, and Maine, and a department of finance or other similar agency is the medium through which this control is usually exerted. In Maryland an auditor appointed by the governor reports to the comptroller each year. In Georgia the governor is empowered to reduce expenditures authorized by the state legislature when such expenditures begin to exceed the revenues. The administration of the budget in Colorado is in the hands of the executive council, composed of the governor and the six elected department heads. The governor of Indiana, through his control of the boards heading the various departments, can virtually control departmental expenditures. The governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia have rather complete authority over expenditures made under legislative appropriations. In the former state each department, board, or commission, except the departments headed by the auditor, treasurer, and secretary of internal affairs, must submit to the governor upon his request, for his approval or disapproval, estimates of expenditures by the month, quarter, or any period designated. In the event an agency fails to submit such a report the auditor is prohibited from drawing a warrant in favor of that agency until the governor indicates his approval in writ-

ing. Largely as a result of the depression the governor of Virginia has been given practically dictatorial powers over state expenditures. He may slash appropriations made to the state agencies, he may transfer funds within a department from one item to another, and he may require quarterly work reports. A system of daily financial balance statements is also used to keep him informed on the condition of the state treasury.

Recent administrative surveys in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Nevada, also contain certain recommendations designed to aid the governor in keeping the spending agencies of the state within reasonable bounds by authorizing him to use the pre-audit or approval method of allowing expenditures authorized by law.

This comparative analysis of methods of budget administration in the revised states illustrates very well the growing dependence placed upon the governor in the field of expenditures. It should be noted here that this responsibility has been placed upon that official not only as a result of popular feeling on the subject, but also as a result of the growing realization by the legislative branch of state government that executive control and supervision of state administration is the best possible guarantee that the legislative program will be adhered to, and that sufficient flexibility for unforeseen emergencies has been provided.

12. *Control over Construction and Purchasing.*

One of the more significant developments in recent business organization and operation has been toward centralized purchasing and construction. Private business has come to the conclusion that the savings and convenience of such a system more than justify the degree of centralization necessary. This development is also ap-

parent in recently consolidated state administrative systems, particularly that phase having to do with the purchasing of materials and supplies.

In practically every one of the states under consideration provision is made for a central purchasing agency. This agency is usually located in the department of finance or in the executive or general administration departments. States using this administrative technique are Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Maryland, Washington, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Minnesota, California, New York, Virginia, Maine, North Carolina, Georgia, Colorado, and Indiana.

Generally speaking, two methods of handling the purchasing of materials and supplies are found to prevail. In a large number of the above-mentioned states, Minnesota for instance, provision is made for certain standards or specifications which must be complied with in regard to all articles and materials purchased, the requirements being set by the central purchasing office. This allows the various administrative agencies considerable freedom, but imposes certain general safeguards. The second method followed, as in Pennsylvania for example, is for the central office to purchase practically all of the more standardized materials and supplies, or arrange for their acquisition as the occasion arises, and then see to the necessary distribution. This action usually depends, however, upon the designation of the central office by the state agencies in question as their purchasing agent.

Regardless of which of the above two methods is used, many states exempt certain departments from all supervision and control by the central agency, even to the extent of exempting them from having to comply with the standards and specifications required in all other

departments. This is particularly true with respect to highway, public works, and institutional departments, where materials and supplies must often be of a special type.

Central supervision and control of construction and building activities of state administrative agencies is not as common as might be expected. One reason for the rather slow development of centralization in this field might be the fact that state agencies are in most instances located in different sections of the state, thus making such a development inconvenient if not actually impossible. Three states, Illinois, Minnesota, and Ohio have, however, gone rather far in providing for a central supervising authority of building and construction activities, this authority being attached to the department of public works and buildings, the department of administration and finance, or to a similar agency.

Recent reorganization and consolidation surveys in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Nevada, suggest rather far-reaching types of centralized purchasing and construction activities, thus indicating that considerable success has resulted from this action in other states.

The savings resulting from such a dual system of controlling and supervising this type of expenditure may be quite large. Ohio alone reported saving $65,000 during the first year this plan was in effect.

13. *Defects or Weaknesses in Reorganized and Consolidated Systems of State Administration.*

Generally speaking, the principal criticism made of the systems now in effect in the reorganized states is that the movement in each instance did not go far enough, and that in too many instances it did not include the so-called "constitutional officers" who are usually on an

elected basis. This criticism is the one most generally made against the reorganizations in Illinois, Idaho, Nebraska, Maryland, Pennsylvania, California, Maine, North Carolina, Georgia, Colorado, Indiana, and Kentucky; which would seem to indicate considerable satisfaction with the immediate results of the organization movement in those states. This statement is, perhaps, the best possible answer to those who advocate only partial or piecemeal reorganization.

A second criticism is that the functional grouping of related activities was not followed, as was the case in Kentucky and Georgia; and in one instance, that of Maryland, there was actually no real consolidation, and hence no reduction in the agencies, personnel, or in expenditures. In the latter case it seems that only a reshuffle resulted. In Nebraska, for instance, hotel supervision is under the department of agriculture instead of under the department of trade and commerce.

Poor internal organization and arrangement of the departments is a third defect. This is particularly true of the Maryland system, where officers, boards, and commissions in one department often have the same or related duties to perform. In several instances no attempt was made to provide for divisions or bureaus within the departments, thus nullifying to a large extent the advantages to be derived from the departmentalization of functions. A careful preliminary survey in each case and a thoughtful consideration of the problems involved would have ameliorated such conditions to a very large extent.

In several states, Ohio for example, a fourth criticism was that of the comparatively short term of the governor and hence of his immediate subordinates. Not very much can be accomplished in a two-year period. For this rea-

son several recommendations have been made to increase the term of the governor to not less than four years.

In line with this criticism a fifth defect is suggested, the fact that in many cases the governor's appointive and removal power over department heads is limited by legislative or conciliar confirmation. Where such a limitation exists and is unreasonable in its operation, the governor can seldom rely upon department heads to serve as advisors in his cabinet. This condition is particularly apparent in Maine.

A sixth weakness is pointed out in two of the reorganized states, Ohio and Indiana. Under the systems in existence it appears to a few authorities that new departments are already necessary. Yet, nothing much has been accomplished in this respect.

The old problem as to the proper use of boards and commissions seems to constitute a seventh criticism. Various authorities have recommended a board or commission to head a department now under a single officer, while others recommend a single official for departments now under boards or commissions. Too often the basic character of the function to be performed is ignored, thus giving rise to erroneous opinions as to the correct type of directing authority to be used.

An eighth defect noted is the lack of any permanent investigating and research agency in the average revised state for the purpose of making inquiries with the idea in mind of improving the existing system. New problems are constantly arising and yet the states already consolidated appear content to rest on laurels won in the past. Changes in economic and social conditions should be accompanied by changes in our administrative methods

and techniques. No administrative system is so perfect that it can do without occasional revision.

Many suggestions lead to a ninth weakness. In spite of what has been accomplished in the centralization of construction work and of purchases, numerous authorities criticise those systems now in effect as not going far enough in this direction, and they advocate even greater central control over building and purchasing activities.

A tenth criticism is directed toward the present so-called civil service systems which are "civil service" in name only, and have resulted in giving the public an entirely different impression of what such systems should be. Authorities writing on Illinois, Indiana, and Georgia have advocated the adoption in those states of a combined civil service and merit system—permanent tenure based on merit.

Only one authority criticizes a reorganized and consolidated system as being too centralized in character, and that criticism appears justified. The budget-making, approving or pre-auditing, and civil service activities of Minnesota are all controlled by one commission, the members of which are responsible to the governor. In this instance it seems that the state in question has gone entirely too far in centralizing such activities under one agency. The personnel system should doubtless be placed under a separate independent agency, preferably one of a continuous character not susceptible to political control.

In the light of these criticisms of existing revised and consolidated state administrative systems it appears that the chief faults found with the principles put into effect are of a character that may easily be corrected. No organic or permanent defect or weakness is noted. For this reason, the general conclusion may be drawn that on the

whole consolidated state administrative organizations have proved to be far superior to the old decentralized systems.

14. *Reductions and Savings in the Costs of State Government under Consolidated and Re-organized Administrative Systems.*

Both general and specific reductions in the costs of state government under revised administrative systems have been claimed by advocates of such revision.

General savings during the first year the various plans have been in effect were estimated at $2,051,775.85 for Nebraska, $150,000 for Washington, and over $500,000 for Maine. Pennsylvania "postponed" the expenditure of $7,000,000 the first year of the biennium after its code went into effect. During the first two years of the plan in Tennessee a state deficit of $1,552,877 was replaced by a surplus of $756,882. An estimated saving of $800,000 annually resulted from the reorganization of Virginia, and the statement has been made that $1,000,000 would have been saved each year in that state had the plan proposed by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research been adopted. It is said that the partial reorganization accomplished in Georgia brought about an annual saving of $1,000,000. "Sweeping reductions" were claimed for North Carolina, and Vermont reported a reduction of 10 per cent in the number of state employees. Former Governor Roosevelt of New York stated that although reorganization there had not resulted in any reduction in the total cost of government, an extensive and expensive public works project had been undertaken at no additional cost to the taxpayers. Ohio reported a saving of $65,000 during the first year of the new administrative set-up as a result of centralized purchasing of stationery and of printing alone.

Recent data of a comparative character has been difficult to secure. The years of the depression with their acute problems of a social and economic character gave little opportunity to study the possible effects of new administrative methods and techniques. Certain things had to be done; cost was no object. It may be safe to conclude, however, that in general those states with reorganized and consolidated systems have perhaps been able to render the same services at a lower cost than those states in which no such changes have been accomplished.

CONCLUSION

It is hoped that this brief summary of the history and practice of state administration in reorganized and consolidated states will emphasize the short-comings of existing defective state organizations, provide a proper background for a better understanding of the problems of state administration, and indicate what has been and what may be accomplished in those states which have set their houses in order or in which attempts to achieve that objective are now in progress.

Part III

STATE ADMINISTRATION IN LOUISIANA

On January 1, 1937, the State of Louisiana had one hundred seventy-four offices, boards and commissions, all of which constituted the executive and administrative system of the state. In several instances these agencies are obsolete and are no longer actually in existence, in other instances such agencies have never been actually used. Legally speaking, however, they are all in effect. For this reason they must be considered together.

Practically the same criticisms can be made of the Louisiana system as have been made with regard to other unreorganized and disintegrated state systems, and practically the same defects are to be noted. It is not necessary to list or point out those weaknesses here, since they have already been adequately described in Part I of this study.

The accompanying chart classifies all of the executive and administrative agencies of Louisiana in groups according to the method of selection. The so-called constitutional officers, popularly elected, are grouped at the top. Then follow, in the order named, the agencies selected by the governor and senate, those containing ex-officio members and members selected by the governor and senate, those selected by the governor alone, those containing ex-officio members and members selected by the governor alone, those selected by police juries but supervised by the conservation commissioner, those purely of an ex-officio character, and those too difficult to

classify and which have been termed miscellaneous. Truly, this is a formidable array, and should excite attention for this reason if for no other.

For a better understanding of the character and duties of each of these agencies, a separate writeup for each agency follows the explanatory chart. Constitutional, statutory, and judicial provisions are cited, and descriptions of the head, type, and compensation, and duties and powers, are included.

Part III of this study, State Administration in Louisiana, should be of value to those who are interested in the administrative problems of the state, for in it can be found information heretofore inaccessible to all except the student of government and the lawyer.

GOVERNOR

Constitutional Provisions

Art. III, sec. 26.
Art. V, secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21.
Art. VI, secs. 11, 17, 18.
Art. IX, secs. 2, 3, 8.
Art. XVII, sec. 2.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 40 of 1910.
Acts of La., 73 of 1928.
R. S. secs. 1557-8, 1562, 1576, 1578.

Judicial Decisions

154 La. 124; 97 So. 337.
156 La. 1049; 101 So. 413.
158 La. 706; 104 So. 624.
160 La. 617; 107 So. 466.
162 La. 165; 110 So. 188.
162 La. 496; 110 So. 732.
164 La. 1020; 115 So. 131.
165 La. 1035; 116 So. 549.

167 La. 907; 120 So. 593.
168 La. 688; 123 So. 125.
169 La. 458; 125 So. 447.
169 La. 481; 125 So. 567.
169 La. 1046; 126 So. 548.
173 La. 807; 138 So. 845.
174 La. 169; 140 So. 13.
178 La. 998; 152 So. 684.
181 La. 390; 159 So. 594.
181 La. 941; 160 So. 637.
182 La. 134; 161 So. 179.
182 La. 662; 162 So. 413.
182 La. 745; 162 So. 609.
4 La. App. 480.
151 So. 431.
157 So. 557.
92 U. S. 480; 23 L. E. 478.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Governor is a member of the Executive Department and is vested with the supreme executive power of the State. He is elected by the qualified electors for a four-year term. He must be 30 years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States and of the State for at least 10 years preceding his election. He may hold no United States office at the time of election and may not succeed himself. His compensation is $7500.

Duties and Powers

The Governor signs bills at his discretion after they have passed the House and Senate. He has the power to grant reprieves and may, with the approval of the Pardon Board, grant pardons, commute sentences, and remit fines and forfeitures. The Governor nominates and, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoints all officers whose offices are established by the State Constitution, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for, except that the Legislature may provide the mode of filling all offices it creates. The Governor has the power to make recess appointments. He may require reports from members of the Executive Department, and may give messages to the Legislature. It is his duty to execute the laws. He

may convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions and must do so when petitioned by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch. The power to legislate is limited to the objects enumerated in the proclamation or petition. The Governor may exercise the power of veto with a 10-day limit. He has an item veto in appropriation bills. The Governor signs commissions in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana. He appoints the President and members of the State Board of Health, members of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, removing them for cause after granting a hearing, and must, with the Senate, appoint the State Bank Commissioner. On recommendation of the Auditor or police jury of any parish, the Governor may suspend any officer charged with the custody or collection of public funds when in arrears. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the Militia and has power to call the Militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, to repel invasion, and to suppress insurrection. The Executive Department consists of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Register of the Land Office, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, and the Commissioner of Conservation. The Legislature may consolidate any of these offices, except those of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Constitutional Provisions

Art. V, secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9.

Statutory Provisions

None.

Judicial Decisions

154 La. 402; 97 So. 589.
162 La. 165; 110 So. 188.
163 La. 1019; 113 So. 360.
165 La. 1035; 116 So. 549.
169 La. 481; 125 So. 567.
169 La. 1046; 126 So. 546.
173 La. 420; 137 So. 201.
157 So. 557.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Lieutenant Governor is a member of the Executive Department. He is elected by the qualified voters of the State for a four-year term at a compensation of $2400 a year. The qualifications for the office are the same as for that of Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Lieutenant Governor is ex-officio President of the Senate but has only a casting vote in that body. He succeeds to the Governor's office in case of a vacancy.

STATE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Constitutional Provisions

Art. V, secs. 1, 18, 20.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 108 of 1874.
Acts of La., 30 of 1894.
R. S., secs. 173-6, 179, 181-6, 188-99, 206-7.

Judicial Decisions

25 La. Ann. 208.
26 La. Ann. 268.
28 La. Ann. 47.
28 La. Ann. 72.
30 La. Ann. 339.
33 La. Ann. 709.
39 La. Ann. 1081; 3 So. 266.
48 La. Ann. 488; 19 So. 614.
105 La. 250; 29 So. 498.
119 La. 657; 44 So. 332.
124 La. 446; 50 So. 458.
138 La. 279; 70 So. 224.
154 La. 402; 97 So. 589.
162 La. 165; 110 So. 188.
163 La. 1019; 113 So. 360.
165 La. 1035; 116 So. 549.
169 La. 481; 125 So. 567.
169 La. 1046; 126 So. 548.

173 La. 420; 137 So. 201.
150 So. 62.
151 So. 646.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Auditor is elected for a four-year term, a vacancy being filled by the Governor and Senate. He must furnish $10,000 bond to the Governor, and his compensation is $5000.

Duties and Powers

The Auditor has the authority to appoint and remove at pleasure an assistant, who, in the event of the Auditor's absence or inability to act, or under the Auditor's direction, has authority to perform all the acts and duties of the office. The Auditor must reside at the seat of government and maintain an office in the State House. He has full access to the books of the Treasurer and to the books of all State offices for the purpose of inspection. He is required to keep a letter book.

The Auditor is responsible for the auditing, adjustment, and settlement of all claims against the State, payable out of the treasury, except as otherwise provided by law. He is responsible for the drawing of all treasury warrants for money, except as otherwise provided by law. Such warrants must express the particular fund out of which they are to be paid.

The Auditor is likewise responsible for the auditing, adjustment, and settlement of the accounts of collectors of revenue and other holders of public money who are required by law to pay the same into the treasury; for the keeping of an account between the State and the State Treasurer and reporting to the Governor, quarterly, the amount of State money in the hands of the Treasurer; for the keeping of an account of all debts and credits between the State and the United States, between the State and other States, and of all State officers and other individuals with whom the State may have dealings, and of every separate fund in the treasury authorized by law, and the keeping of an account, under appropriate heads, of all money which may have accrued for specific purposes. He directs the prosecution in the name of the State for all official delinquencies in relation to the assessment, collection, and payment of the revenue and against all persons who by any means become possessed of public money or property and fail to

pay or deliver it, and against all other debtors of the State. The Auditor is responsible for the procuring from the proper office, an abstract and description of all taxable lands within the State, and annual abstracts and descriptions of all lands that become taxable. He must furnish the Assessor and State Collector of Taxes in each parish, on the first Monday in January, a descriptive list of all taxable lands in that parish, together with a proper form of assessment roll.

Upon request of either house of the General Assembly, the Auditor must furnish information relating to the fiscal affairs of the State. The Auditor has sole superintendence and direction of all school lands, under authority of the United States. The Auditor is the general accountant of the State, keeper of all public accounts, books, vouchers, documents, and all other papers relative to the accounts and contracts of the State, and its revenue, debt, and fiscal affairs, not required by law to be kept by some other official. He must prepare a financial statement, the equivalent of a budget, for the General Assembly. He must submit official documents to a committee of the General Assembly and must report all defaulters of public moneys to the General Assembly. The Auditor may enter into compromises with debtors of the State. No warrants may be drawn by the Auditor or paid by the Treasurer unless the money to pay them has been previously appropriated by law.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Constitutional Provisions

Art. III, sec. 31.
Art. VII, secs. 55, 56, 57.
Art. IX, secs. 4, 5, 6.
Art. XVI, sec. 7.
Art. XIX, sec. 14.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 6 of 1880.
Acts of La., 65 of 1884.
Acts of La., 3 of E. S. 1910.
Acts of La., 125 of 1912.
Acts of La., 221 of 1920.
Acts of La., 59 of 1926.
R. S., secs. 131, 132, 138.

Judicial Decisions

45 La. Ann. 162; 12 So. 189.
46 La. Ann. 806; 15 So. 164.
51 La. Ann. 1827; 26 So. 589.
112 La. 1; 36 So. 205.
119 La. 482; 44 So. 272.
132 La. 109; 61 So. 136.
137 La. 407; 68 So. 742.
138 La. 1005; 71 So. 137.
147 La. 703; 85 So. 645.
154 La. 124; 97 So. 337.
163 La. 242; 111 So. 691.
164 La. 334; 113 So. 867.
164 La. 632; 114 So. 494.
165 La. 1035; 116 So. 549.
166 La. 738; 117 So. 812.
168 La. 560; 122 So. 850.
168 La. 1037; 123 So. 705.
169 La. 481; 125 So. 567.
169 La. 1046; 126 So. 548.
172 La. 350; 134 So. 246.
173 La. 438; 137 So. 745.
173 La. 807; 138 So. 845.
174 La. 169; 140 So. 13.
179 La. 395; 154 So. 36.
181 La. 597; 160 So. 91.
181 La. 822; 160 So. 425.
182 La. 662; 162 So. 413.
7 La. App. 447.
8 La. App. 803.
149 So. 126.
157 So. 557.
159 So. 445.
162 So. 826.
8 F. S. 12.
74 (F 2d) 911.
244 U. S. 397; 61 L. E. 1222; 37 S. C. 605.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Department of Justice consists of an Attorney General, a first assistant Attorney General, a second assistant Attorney General, and other necessary assistants, together with an office force. The Attorney General is elected every four years at the General Election of the State and his assistants, appointed by him, serve at his pleasure.

The Attorney General, or an assistant, is a member of the Legislative Bureau.

The Attorney General and his assistants must have actually resided and practiced law as duly licensed attorneys of the State for at least five years preceding their election and appointment. In case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney General, the first assistant Attorney General performs the duties until a successor has been duly qualified and elected. The salary of the Attorney General is $7500 per year, the salary of the first assistant Attorney General is $6500 per year, and the salary of the second assistant Attorney General is $4500 per year.

Duties and Powers

The Department of Justice attends to and has charge of all legal matters in which the State has an interest, or to which the State is a party, with power to institute and prosecute, or to intervene in any and all suits or other proceedings, civil or criminal, as may be deemed necessary for the assertion or protection of rights and interests of the State. It exercises supervision over the several district attorneys throughout the State.

The Attorney General, as head of the Department of Justice, may, under certain conditions, institute suit for the removal of judges of the courts of record, and other State, district, and local officers, excepting the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Attorney General serves as legal advisor of the Lake Ponchartrain sanitary district. He must appear for the State and prosecute and conduct, in the district courts in the City of New Orleans, all civil suits in which the State may be a party or in which the State has an interest. He must keep an office in New Orleans. He must appear for the State in the first district court of the City of New Orleans in all prosecutions for crimes punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor for life, and in prosecutions for other crimes

and offenses, whenever in his judgment the interest of the State may require it. He is charged with enforcing prohibitions against combinations and monopolies.

The Attorney General must appear before the State Supreme Court, sitting in the City of New Orleans, to prosecute and defend all appeals in cases, criminal or civil, in which the State may be a party or have an interest.

The Attorney General must prosecute before the federal courts, when property at issue exceeds $2000, all civil suits in which the State is interested arising in the federal judicial district in which the seat of government is located, when such courts have jurisdiction. He must intervene in such cases whenever the interest of the State requires it. He may institute proceedings against all banking or other corporations chartered by the State which are located in the first judicial district. When required by the Governor, or either branch of the Legislature, he must appear for the State in every court or tribunal in any case in which the State is interested or is a party. He must give opinions in writing on the question of the law when so required by the Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, or the State Treasurer. He must include in an annual report, an abstract of the annual reports of the several district attorneys, with such observations and statements as criminal jurisprudence and the proper and economical administration of criminal law warrants and requires.

The Attorney General is relieved of prosecution of criminal cases in the Parish of Orleans. He may institute and prosecute any and all suits he deems necessary for the protection of the interests and rights of the State. The police courts or police officers may demand security for costs or bond from the Attorney General. He must act as counsel for the boards and commissions domiciled in Orleans parish. The employment of special counsel by the State boards is subject to the approval of the Governor and the Attorney General.

The Governor may, in his discretion, require and direct the Attorney General to render any special service in any matter to any police jury, parish school board, or State board, and when deemed necessary, the Attorney General may, in the case of a State board or commission, assume full charge and control of all legal proceedings relating to their affairs. Upon request of the Governor, the Attorney General must appear for the interests of the State in suits for recovery of land and real property.

The Attorney General must attend the Legislature during its session, and must give his aid and advice in the arrangement and preparation of legislative acts and documents when requested by either branch.

He must keep two sets of records properly indexed, one containing a fair transcript of all legal opinions given by him, and the other containing a statement of suits brought by him on behalf of the State.

The Attorney General receives five per cent of all fees collected and has preference for the suits for which he appears.

REGISTER OF STATE LAND OFFICE

Constitutional Provisions

Art. V, secs. 1, 18, 20.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 75 of 1880.
Acts of La., 193 of 1904.
Acts of La., 254 of 1910.
Acts of La., 280 of 1910.
Acts of La., 30 of 1914.
Acts of La., 122 of 1918.
Acts of La., 218 of 1928.
Acts of La., 232 of 1934.

Judicial Decisions

131 La. 442; 59 So. 867.
143 La. 243; 78 So. 482.
144 La. 21; 80 So. 185.
146 La. 438; 83 So. 421.
146 La. 652; 83 So. 885.
150 La. 247; 90 So. 637.
164 La. 632; 114 So. 494.
165 La. 979; 116 So. 405.
44 La. App. 556; 11 So. 1.
163 So. 145.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Register of the State Land Office is a member of the Executive Department. He is elected for a four-year term at a salary of $5000 a year. A vacancy is filled by the Governor and Senate.

Duties and Powers

The Register is a member of the Department of Mines and Minerals. He inspects public lands subject to lease on the request of the Governor. The Register issues permits, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Conservation, to persons holding mineral leases who wish to construct works to exploit their leases. The Register is the State's representative for adjusting, settling, and finally determining by agreement with lessees, all controversies arising in respect to leases, subject to the approval of the Governor. The Register must keep accounts of sales of lands donated to the State and must furnish annually to the Auditor a descriptive list, by parish, of all lands sold during the preceding year. The Register rents or leases land taken by the State for taxes and receives five per cent of the returns. He has charge, control, and disposition of all property that is bid in for and adjudicated to the State for unpaid taxes. He must keep records of this. The Register is authorized and empowered to cause surveys and resurveys to be made to establish or re-establish township lines, range lines, section lines, corners and half-mile stations where original monuments have been destroyed, are uncertain, or were never established. Originals of surveys are filed in the State Land Office.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Constitutional Provisions

Art. V, secs. 1, 6, 14, 18, 20, 21.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 51 of 1873.
Acts of La., 105 of 1898.
Acts of La., 124 of 1898.
Acts of La., 50 of 1902.
Acts of La., 141 of 1912.
Acts of La., 170 of 1916.
Acts of La., 274 of 1916.
Acts of La., 172 of 1920.
Acts of La., 85 of 1924.
Acts of La., 82 of 1928.
Acts of La., 112 of 1928.
Acts of La., 250 of 1928.

Acts of La., 8 of 1932.
Acts of La., 20 of 1932.
R. S., secs. 2180, 3493, 3508.

Judicial Decisions

114 La. 712; 38 So. 526.
115 La. 918; 40 So. 334.
125 La. 55; 51 So. 66.
125 La. 983; 52 So. 120.
126 La. 548; 52 So. 763.
135 La. 48; 64 So. 977.
163 La. 82; 111 So. 607.
163 La. 1019; 113 So. 360.
165 La. 1035; 116 So. 549.
167 La. 907; 120 So. 593.
178 La. 626; 152 So. 312.
179 La. 566; 154 So. 453.
180 La. 453; 156 So. 463.
182 La. 745; 162 So. 609.
3 La. App. 618.
8 La. App. 98.
13 La. App. 502; 138 So. 183.
18 La. App. 353; 137 So. 346.
25 La. App. 568.
46 La. App. 1409.
139 So. 324.
151 So. 646.
157 So. 557.
161 So. 364.
2 Ct. App. 188.
11 Ct. App. 130.
11 Ct. App. 242.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Secretary of State is a member of the Executive Department elected for a four-year term at a yearly salary of $5000. A vacancy in the office is filled by the Governor who appoints, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor the order of succession is: first, Lieutenant Governor; second, President Pro Tempore of the Senate; and, if there

is no Lieutenant Governor or President Pro Tempore of the Senate to fill the vacancy, the powers of the office of Governor devolve upon the Secretary of State who exercises them until a President Pro Tempore of the Senate is elected and qualified. The Secretary of State has authority to appoint and remove at pleasure an assistant who, in the absence of his chief, or in case of his inability to act, or under his direction has authority to perform all the acts and duties of the office. In addition to his salary, payable monthly on his own warrant, the Secretary of State receives $2000 for duties performed in connection with motor vehicular license tax collection which he supervises. The Insurance Department is attached to the office of the Secretary of State, until otherwise provided by law.

Duties and Powers

The Secretary of State must receive returns of elections of all civil officers who are to be commissioned by the Governor, and he countersigns commissions signed by the Governor. He receives corporation reports and amendments in charters and keeps a copy of the charters. He collects fees from corporations and incorporation taxes. He acts as an agent for service of process in many cases concerning corporations and receives membership reports from various societies. He examines insurance companies and acts as agent for the service of process on various types of companies and persons. He performs the duties of Vehicle Commissioner and appoints the Librarian and assistants of the State Library for which he makes rules and regulations. All books, statutes, manuscripts, plans, maps, papers, and documents of every description must be placed in charge of the Librarian who catalogs books and documents to be preserved and those to be sold. The Secretary of State must distribute Acts and Journals and Supreme Court reports and must exchange documents with other States. He appoints a Recorder of Archives. He collects corporation franchise taxes and may approve bonds of numerous officials. He must visit and annually examine the title guarantee of companies, and he is a member of the State Printing Board. The Secretary of State must number all Acts or Resolutions of the General Assembly and keep a register of them and deliver copies of Acts to the State Printer. He directs and causes to be printed, at public expense, the publications of the Louisiana Historical Society. Whenever the Governor has been petitioned to convene the Legislature by two-thirds of the members

of both houses of the Legislature, the petition must be filed with the Secretary of State who must immediately deliver a certified copy to the Governor and must mail or deliver certified copies to the Lieutenant Governor and to the Speaker of the House. He must file a return of such service with the original petition. The Secretary of State is also a member of the State Advisory Board.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

Constitutional Provisions

Art. V, secs. 1, 18, 20.
Art. VI, sec. 13.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 154 of 1874.
Acts of La., 54 of 1884.
Acts of La., 141 of 1894.
Acts of La., 201 of 1906.
Acts of La., 162 of 1908.
Acts of La., 36 of 1910.
Acts of La., 38 of 1916.
Acts of La., 39 of 1916.
Acts of La., 241 of 1924.
Acts of La., 78 of 1930.
Acts of La., 2 of E. S. 1933.

Judicial Decisions

162 La. 165; 110 So. 188.
163 La. 1019; 113 So. 360.
181 La. 814; 160 So. 423.

Head, Type and Compensation

A single Commissioner is elected by the qualified voters of the State to serve a term of four years at a compensation of $5000. There may be no compensation for expenses, and vacancies are filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Duties and Powers

The Commissioner is the chairman of the Board of Cotton Plant Breeders Examiners. He has the power to deal with contagious and infectious diseases of honey bees. He prescribes rules and regulations

regarding the sale of commercial feeding stuffs and has the power to deal with all crop and fruit pests and diseases. Likewise, he has the power to enforce rules and regulations necessary to prevent the introduction, spread, or dissemination of all injurious crop and fruit pest diseases. He prohibits and regulates the shipment of plants and farm products when necessary. For the purpose of promoting immigration, he collects and compiles information and statistics relating to the character and resources of the State. He is empowered to levy a 25 cents per ton inspection fee for fertilizers and for the placement of tags on inspected bags. He has the power to encourage, advance, and protect the agricultural interests of Louisiana, and to encourage immigration. He has the power and is charged with the duties of fostering agriculture by investigation of fruit culture and of the facilities for production of silk and wool, by the introduction of improved varieties of seeds, by investigation of diseases and insects damaging crops in Louisiana, by promotion of better kinds of livestock, etc. He must compile data for the information of immigrants. He makes all necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act. He is authorized to employ a clerk at a salary not exceeding $1500 per annum, and a typist at not exceeding $75 per month.

The Chief of Immigration, under the Department, supervises the arrival of immigrants at New Orleans, assists and advises immigrants, visits and examines vessels, makes a register of immigrants, reports infractions of law, reports annually to the General Assembly statistical information concerning immigration, collects moneys, and sees that meetings of Commissioners are called.

A Farmers' Institute Conductor is appointed by the Commissioner who fixes his salary and term of office. The Conductor must devote his time to the work of the Institute as the Commissioner may direct. He makes rules and regulations he deems proper for the organization and conduct of such Institutes.

TREASURER OF THE STATE

Constitutional Provisions

Art. V, secs. 1, 18, 19, 20.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 26 of 1877.
Acts of La., 40 of 1877.

Acts of La., 146 of 1890.
Acts of La., 45 of 1932.
Acts of La., 327 of 1936.
R. S., secs. 3765-84.

Judicial Decisions

124 La. 446; 50 So. 458.
150 La. 473; 90 So. 765.
24 La. Ann. 16.
27 La. Ann. 29.
33 La. Ann. 703.
34 La. Ann. 273.
150 So. 62.
151 So. 646.

Head, Type and Compensation

The State Treasurer is a member of the Executive Department. He is elected for a four-year term at a salary of $5,000 annually and is eligible to succeed himself. A vacancy is filled by the Governor and Senate. The Treasurer has the authority to appoint and remove at pleasure his assistant who, in the Treasurer's absence, inability or under his direction, performs all the acts and duties of the office.

Duties and Powers

The State Treasurer must give $50,000 bond and be commissioned by the Governor. He receives and keeps safely all the moneys of the State not expressly required to be received and kept by some other person. He disburses money upon warrants drawn according to law and not otherwise. He must keep true and comprehensive accounts of all public moneys received and disbursed, in books kept for that purpose. In such accounts, he must state from whom moneys have been received and on what account, and to whom and on what account they have been disbursed. The Treasurer must keep a true and just account of each head of appropriations made by law and disbursements under it. He must surrender his books to the Auditor of Public Accounts quarterly, or oftener if required, for settlement. He must report to the Governor and, through him, to the Legislature on conditions of the treasury and its operations. The Treasurer must deposit all funds belonging to the State within 24 hours with the fiscal agent of the State. He must prepare monthly and quarterly

statements of the condition of each fund. He has free access to all offices of the State for inspection of account books. At each session a legislative committee examines the Treasurer's books. The Treasurer is authorized to employ a chief clerk at $2,500, a bookkeeper at $2,000, and two assistant clerks at $1,500. The Treasurer must deposit funds under the direction of the Board of Liquidation, one-half in the First and Second Congressional districts, and one-half in the remaining districts.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Constitutional Provisions

Art. XII, sec. 5.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 64 of 1894.
Acts of La., 111 of 1896.
Acts of La., 100 of 1922.
Acts of La., 17 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.

Judicial Decisions

175 La. 235; 143 So. 59.
18 La. App. 270; 134 So. 308.

Head, Type and Compensation

The State Superintendent of Public Education is popularly elected for a four-year term at a salary of $5000 to $7500.

Duties and Powers

The State Superintendent of Public Education must file separately each year, all papers, reports, and public documents transmitted to him and must hold them in readiness to be examined by the Governor, Legislature, or interested citizens. He must keep in close touch with all State educational institutions under the control of the State Board and of all public schools of the various parishes, with the view of seeing that the physical plants are adequate and in proper repair, that prescribed courses of study are faithfully followed, that teachers meet prescribed standards, that classes are not overcrowded, that children are properly classified, and of exercising supervisory powers in general. He must annually make a comprehensive report to the Governor and Legislature on the schools of the State. The

State Superintendent holds such annual conventions of school officials or employees as he deems fit, reports irregularities on the part of parish boards or superintendents to the State Board, and when required must give certain kinds of advice. He is secretary to the State Board of Education and selects the employees of various divisions of the Department of Education. He must perform the duties in regard to certain State institutions as the Board may require. He must prepare teachers' examinations, and he conducts teachers' institutes. He is a member of the State Budget Committee.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Constitutional Provisions

Art. XII, secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 158 of 1920.
Acts of La., 100 of 1922.
Acts of La., 100 of 1928.
Acts of La., 143 of 1928.
Acts of La., 69 of 1930.
Acts of La., 9 of 1932.
Acts of La., 12 of 1932.
Acts of La., 107 of 1932.
Acts of La., 123 of 1932.
Acts of La., 213 of 1932.
Acts of La., 51 of 1934.
Acts of La., 55 of 1934.
Acts of La., 64 of 1934.
Acts of La., 138 of 1934.
Acts of La., 141 of 1934.
Acts of La., 164 of 1934.
Acts of La., 17 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.
Acts of La., 10 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.
Acts of La., 58 of 1936.
Acts of La., 265 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

168 La. 118; 123 So. 802.
168 La. 1005; 123 So. 655.

168 La. 1033; 123 So. 665.
175 La. 235; 143 So. 59.
178 La. 1029; 152 So. 748.
3 La. App. 2.
4 La. App. 123.
5 La. App. 570.
18 La. App. 270; 134 So. 308.
142 So. 281.
1 U. S. 370; 74 L. E. 913; 50 S. C. 335.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of 11 members, three appointed by the Governor and Senate for four-year terms, one from each district coextensive with the Public Service districts, and eight elected for eight-year terms from the districts corresponding to the present Congressional districts. Two of these are elected every two years. All vacancies are filled by the Governor and Senate. The Board is a body politic with the authority to sue and defend suits. Compensation is actual traveling expense plus $10 a day for the number of days the Board is in session. The Board elects a president and vice-president from its membership whose terms of office are fixed by the Board, not exceeding eight years.

Duties and Powers

The Board prepares courses of study, rules, by-laws, and regulations for the government of the public schools of the State. The Board exercises administrative control and supervision over the adoption, distribution and use of free text books. It adopts a list of basal text books and enforces uniform use of books from the list. Contracts with publishers must be competitive and may terminate on 90 days notice. The Board may require reports from parish superintendents and teachers. It administers the affairs of the following: Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches; Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston; Southwest Louisiana Institute of Liberal and Technical Training, Lafayette; Southeastern Louisiana Institute, Hammond; State School for the Deaf, Baton Rouge; State School for the Blind, Baton Rouge; Southern University, Scotland; State School for Blind Negroes, Scotland; and State School for Deaf Negroes. In the management and control of these institutions, the Board may appoint an executive committee of two, in addition to the State Superintendent

who is ex-officio member and chairman for each institution. Members of these committees need not be members of the State Board. However, their duties are prescribed by the Board. The Board must, biennially, submit to the Legislature a budget of salaries and expenses required for the support of the State Department of Education and educational institutions whose affairs it administers. The Board has entire charge of the examination and certification of public school teachers and may permit certain exemptions. The Board may prescribe a two-year training course for teachers and may accept Federal or other funds from out of State for school purposes. The Board is given wide discretion in the purchase and adoption of text books. The following divisions of the State Department of Education are recognized, and the State Board of Education is authorized and directed to provide the necessary employees for them: Division of Educational Supervision, Division of Teacher Training and Certification, Division of Vocational Education.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 100 of 1922.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Department of Education is composed of three divisions: the Division of Educational Supervision, the Division of Teacher Training and Certification, and the Division of Vocational Education. The State Superintendent of Education is head of the Department and with the State Board of Education is authorized and directed to provide the necessary employees for the three Divisions.

Duties and Powers

The Department of Education carries out the duties prescribed by the State Board of Education and the State Superintendent.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 24 of 1904.
Acts of La., 195 of 1906.
Acts of La., 199 of 1908.
Acts of La., 235 of 1910.
Acts of La., 263 of 1910.
Acts of La., 132 of 1918.
Acts of La., 108 of E. S. 1921.
Acts of La., 116 of E. S. 1921.
Acts of La., 224 of 1926.
Acts of La., 146 of 1928.
Acts of La., 272 of 1928.
Acts of La., 3 of 1930.
Acts of La., 85 of 1930.
Acts of La., 12 of 1932.
Acts of La., 2 of E. S. 1933.
Acts of La., 3 of 1934.
Acts of La., 15 of 1934.
Acts of La., 40 of 1934.
Acts of La., 3 of E. S. 1934.
Acts of La., 11 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 19 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 20 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 1 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.
Acts of La., 2 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 3 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 17 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 22 of E. S. (2nd) 1935.
Acts of La., 18 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.
Acts of La., 254 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

149 La. 783; 90 So. 195.
151 La. 24; 91 So. 533.
151 La. 635; 92 So. 143.
151 La. 864; 92 So. 365.
154 La. 151; 97 So. 347.
154 La. 504; 97 So. 751.
154 La. 557; 97 So. 859.

154 La. 752; 98 So. 175.
156 La. 539; 100 So. 710.
157 La. 338; 102 So. 422.
159 La. 909; 106 So. 377.
160 La. 1028; 107 So. 894.
161 La. 293; 108 So. 487.
162 La. 874; 111 So. 265.
165 La. 219; 115 So. 465.
167 La. 683; 120 So. 50.
169 La. 300; 125 So. 130.
171 La. 313; 131 So. 31.
177 La. 722; 149 So. 435.
177 La. 911; 149 So. 517.
180 La. 847; 157 So. 785.
181 La. 47; 158 So. 616.
181 La. 159; 159 So. 309.
181 La. 814; 160 So. 423.
181 La. 932; 160 So. 634.
182 La. 524; 162 So. 64.
182 La. 887; 162 So. 242.
147 So. 378.
162 So. 251.
163 So. 33.
287 F. 33.
290 F. 390.
290 F. 1008.
264 U. S. 393; 68 L. S. 756; 44 S. C. 358.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of three members elected from the three districts at the time of Congressional elections for six-year overlapping terms at a compensation of $4800 a year each.

Duties and Powers

The Commission supervises, governs, regulates, and controls all common carrier railroads, street railroads, interurban railroads, steamboats and other water craft, heat, power, and waterworks, common carrier pipe lines, canals (except irrigation canals), motor transport common carriers, and other public utilities in the State. The Commission must fix reasonable and just single and joint-line rates, fares,

tolls, and charges of common carriers. It may adopt reasonable rules, regulations, and modes of procedure for the discharge of its duties. It may summon and compel witnesses, swear witnesses, compel the production of books and papers, take testimony under commission, and punish for contempt. The Commission has the power to enforce orders issued and to take over the supervision of municipal public utilities. It has the authority to appear and practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission. It also has control of the naming of railroad stations and regulates telegraph and telephone companies. It has power to inspect and supervise all utilities and may hear and pass judgment on complaints of individuals or corporations. Fees, fines, etc., are $100 to $5,000 for each violation of orders or rules of the Commission. Inspection fees are based on gross receipts, as follows: $5 per $1,000 for the first $10,000 in gross receipts; $3 per $1,000 for receipts not exceeding $15,000; $2.50 per $1,000 for receipts not exceeding $350,000; $2 per $1,000 on the first $350,000 and $1.50 on the excess of $350,000; and $20 minimum and $2,000 maximum fee.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE STATE BAR

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 10 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 21 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.

Judicial Decisions

180 La. 1079; 158 So. 563.
182 La. 148; 161 So. 184.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Attorney General, who is ex-officio chairman, and one member elected from each Congressional district for a two-year term. The first Board of eight members was appointed by the Governor and Senate. Vacancies are filled by the Governor and Senate. The Board has a president, three vice-presidents, and a secretary-treasurer. All except the last-named must be members of the Board. The Board receives necessary expenses incurred in the performance of its duties.

Duties and Powers

The Board governs the State Bar and performs its executive functions. It may appoint officers and employees it deems necessary and fixes and pays their salaries and necessary expenses. It is authorized to aid in the advancement of the science of jurisprudence and in the improvement of the administration of justice. It has power to formulate rules of professional conduct, fixes the time, place, and quorum of annual meetings of the State Bar, receives and investigates complaints and makes recommendations to the disbarment authorities. It grants hearings to persons complained against and keeps records of such complaints. It has exclusive authority to prescribe the rules and qualifications for all candidates for admission to the Bar, gives examinations for such admission, reports to the annual meeting of the State Bar, levies membership fees of from $2 to $5, and files an annual statement of receipts and expenses with the State Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Constitutional Provisions

Art. I, sec. 8.
Art. XVII, secs. 1-4.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 191 of 1912.
Acts of La., 264 of 1916.
Acts of La., 130 of 1918.
Acts of La., 58 of 1920.
Acts of La., 7 of 1922.
Acts of La., 12 of 1932.
Acts of La., 8 of E. S. 1934.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Constitution of Louisiana provides for the maintenance of a militia by the Legislature, with the Governor as Commander-in-Chief. The Adjutant General is appointed by the Governor and Senate for a four-year term, and he must discharge his duties at the Capital. He holds the rank of brigadier general and receives a salary

of $3,000 a year, plus necessary mileage, traveling and office expenses, clerical help, printing, postage, stationery, telephone, and expressage. The Assistant Adjutant General is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Adjutant General, with whom the power to remove him rests. The Assistant Adjutant General holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel and receives a salary of $2,400 a year. The Quartermaster-General is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Adjutant General and remains in office during the pleasure of the Governor. He holds the rank, at least, of major and is paid $1800 a year. The Governor's staff consists of the Adjutant General, Assistant Adjutant General, Quartermaster-General, and not over 20 aides-de-camp, ranking as follows: six colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, six majors, one captain, and one naval aide with the rank of lieutenant-commander. The aides-de-camp are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The ranking unit commanders in each branch may also be detailed by order of the Governor to serve as aides-de-camp on his staff. The Governor's staff also includes a Judge Advocate General, a Surgeon General, and an Inspector General.

Duties and Powers

The Adjutant General is in control of the Military Department of the State and is subordinate only to the Governor in matters pertaining to the Department or to the military forces. He must perform duties entrusted to him by the Governor respecting the military affairs of the State, and he must conduct the Department as the Governor directs. He has custody of records and property of the Department and must perform, as nearly as practicable, duties pertaining to the Chief of Staff under the regulations and customs of the United States Army. He defines and prescribes the kind and amount of supplies to be purchased for the military forces of the State and provides for their distribution. He controls and supervises the transportation of troops, munitions of war, etc. He prescribes the rules and regulations governing the Department, the conduct of its officers and clerks, the distribution and performance of its business, and the custody, use, and preservation of its records and property. He superintends the reports required by the United States, the State, or the Governor and keeps the register of the officers of the militia. He reports to the Governor on the statement of moneys, accounts of arms, and condition of the State militia, with recommendations. The Assistant Adjutant

General aids the Adjutant General by performing the duties assigned by him, and, in case of the absence or disability of the Adjutant General, he performs all such portions of the duties of the Adjutant General as the latter may delegate. The Quartermaster-General disburses and accounts for all State funds appropriated by the Legislature for the support, pay, and maintenance of the National Guard, and he is responsible to the Adjutant General for all State property, military supplies, and equipment. The Quartermaster-General must render the Adjutant General an annual report, together with a statement of all funds received and disbursed by him.

Before receiving a commission or before promotion in the militia, every officer must pass prescribed examinations before a board appointed from the United States Army, the National Guard, or both, in conformity with laws of the United States and orders and regulations pursuant thereto. Such boards have the same powers as are possessed by general courts martial.

STATE BANK COMMISSIONER

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 18.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 198 of 1898.
Acts of La., 149 of 1900.
Acts of La., 120 of 1902.
Acts of La., 134 of 1902.
Acts of La., 112 of 1910.
Acts of La., 239 of 1910.
Acts of La., 300 of 1910.
Acts of La., 48 of 1912.
Acts of La., 100 of 1916.
Acts of La., 186 of 1916.
Acts of La., 187 of 1916.
Acts of La., 280 of 1916.
Acts of La., 137 of 1918.
Acts of La., 111 of 1920.
Acts of La., 122 of 1920.
Acts of La., 16 of 1921.
Acts of La., 40 of 1924.

Acts of La., 92 of 1926.
Acts of La., 93 of 1926.
Acts of La., 126 of 1926.
Acts of La., 149 of 1926.
Acts of La., 255 of 1928.
Acts of La., 258 of 1928.
Acts of La., 277 of 1928.
Acts of La., 281 of 1928.
Acts of La., 282 of 1928.
Acts of La., 295 of 1928.
Acts of La., 7 of E. S. 1928.
Acts of La., 75 of 1932.
Acts of La., 140 of 1932.
Acts of La., 198 of 1934.
Acts of La., 44 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 23 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 217 of 1936.
Acts of La., 218 of 1936.
Acts of La., 232 of 1936.
Acts of La., 233 of 1936.
Acts of La., 343 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

135 La. 669; 65 So. 890.
137 La. 102; 68 So. 241.
158 La. 87; 103 So. 520.
178 La. 998; 152 So. 684.
181 La. 856; 160 So. 609.
182 La. 731; 162 So. 580.
139 So. 22.
154 So. 681.
163 So. 97.
6 La. App. 95.
9 La. App. 142.
14 La. App. 671.
15 La. App. 677.
16 La. App. 80.
17 La. App. 489.
18 La. App. 697.

19 La. App. 419.
77 F. (2d) 806.
12 Ct. App. 266.
13 Ct. App. 380.

Head, Type and Compensation

The State Bank Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. His term is four years with an annual compensation of $7,500.

Duties and Powers

The State Bank Commissioner has general control and regulation of all State Banks. He may borrow money on assets of banks in liquidation and issue notes for money borrowed. He may mortgage assets of banks in liquidation and may conduct general investigations of unsound banking practices. He has general control and regulation of credit unions, control and regulation of small money lenders and control and administration of the State moratorium law. He has the power to regulate building and loan associations and is empowered to suspend all laws or parts of laws relative to the enforcement of debts, public and private.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF BAYOU ST. JOHN AND CARONDELET CANAL

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La. 161 of 1906.

Judicial Decisions

129 La. 279; 56 So. 137.
233 U. S. 362; 58 L. E. 1001; 34 S. C. 627.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor and the Senate. Not less than three must reside in the parishes of Livingston, Tangipahoa, and St. Tammany. Terms are for four years from the date of appointment. The Governor may dismiss any member for cause and may appoint a successor. The Board elects one

of its members chairman. Three constitute a quorum. The Board elects a secretary who performs such other duties as may be required by the Board and whose salary may not be more than $1,000 a year. The domicile is in the Parish of Orleans. The Board must meet at least once a month and when called by the chairman, or at the written request of two members. There is no compensation except for actual traveling expenses for members residing outside Orleans parish.

Duties and Powers

The Board has control and management of the Bayou St. John and Carondelet Canal and Old Basin, and the shell road nearby. The Board directs all repairs and improvements and contracts for the necessary materials and labor. It may lease property not necessary for management. The Board elects such officers and employs such assistants as are necessary, and it regulates tolls and makes necessary rules and regulations.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 145 of 1890.
Acts of La., 119 of 1904.
Acts of La., 284 of 1910.
Acts of La., 125 of 1924.
Acts of La., 27 of 1928.
Acts of La., 115 of 1932.
Acts of La., 72 of 1936.
R. S., secs. 388-92, 394-96, 298, 401.

Judicial Decisions

33 La. Ann. 113.
171 La. 676; 131 So. 845.
5 La. App. 525.
6 La. App. 624.
8 La. App. 264.
14 La. App. 535; 131 So. 770.
15 La. App. 638; 132 So. 663.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board of Administrators of the New Orleans Charity Hospital is composed of eight members appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate for four-year terms, together with the Governor as ex-officio president. The Governor fills unexpired terms by appointment. Two members are appointed each year. A member may not otherwise be connected with the Hospital or its contracts. At its annual meeting, the Board elects a vice-president. The Board must assemble in New Orleans for regular monthly meetings, the date being determined in the by-laws and at the request of the Governor, or, in his absence, of the vice-president. The Board appoints a treasurer who keeps its records. A member absenting himself for three successive monthly meetings without leave is liable to expulsion.

Duties and Powers

The Board has full power and authority to manage and administer the Hospital, to repair and improve its property, to rent and lease its property, to enter into any kinds of contracts (sales of real estate excepted), to accept donations, and to sue and implead. It has power to order, establish, alter, and put into execution all by-laws and ordinances it deems best. The Board appoints all employees. At each monthly meeting, two members must be appointed to visit the Hospital at least twice a week in order to inspect its service and to enforce the execution of regulations. A report of the inspection must be made to the Board. The Board must report to the General Assembly within the first 10 days of its session on receipts and disbursements, including a full statement of property. The Board may grant certain privileges to medical schools and must encourage and promote the interests of the Louisiana State University Medical School. It is authorized to make additions and improvements to the Hospital and enter into agreements with the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to secure a loan or grant to make improvements.

COAL AND COKE BOAT GAUGER

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 147 of 1888.
Acts of La., 80 of 1904.
Acts of La., 45 of 1912.

Judicial Decisions

41 La. Ann. 465; 6 So. 220.
211 U. S. 485; 53 L. E. 294; 29 S. C. 188.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Coal and Coke Boat Gauger is appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate and shall have his office in New Orleans. The Governor may remove from office a coal and coke boat or barge gauger upon satisfactory proof of negligence or official misconduct.

Duties and Powers

The Coal and Coke Boat Gauger shall gauge all boats and barges bringing coal into Louisiana for sale or for delivery under sales made out of the State.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Constitutional Provisions

Art. V, secs. 1, 18, 20.
Art. VI, secs. 1, 2.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 182 of 1896.
Acts of La., 163 of 1900.
Acts of La., 51 of 1910.
Acts of La., 164 of 1910.
Acts of La., 254 of 1910.
Acts of La., 127 of 1912.
Acts of La., 45 of 1916.
Acts of La., 66 of 1916.
Acts of La., 105 of 1918.
Acts of La., 73 of 1920.
Acts of La., 90 of 1922.
Acts of La., 71 of 1924.
Acts of La., 139 of 1924.

Acts of La., 217 of 1924.
Acts of La., 224 of 1924.
Acts of La., 80 of 1926.
Acts of La., 43 of 1930.
Acts of La., 45 of 1930.
Acts of La., 14 of 1932.
Acts of La., 35 of 1932.
Acts of La., 67 of 1932.
Acts of La., 97 of 1934.
Acts of La., 131 of 1934.
Acts of La., 132 of 1934.
Acts of La., 133 of 1934.
Acts of La., 139 of 1934.
Acts of La., 190 of 1934.
Acts of La., 37 of 1936.
Acts of La., 78 of 1936.
Acts of La., 225 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

131 La. 442; 59 So. 867.
133 La. 1033; 63 So. 509.
143 La. 243; 78 So. 482.
154 La. 402; 97 So. 589.
155 La. 426; 99 So. 391.
162 La. 165; 110 So. 188.
162 La. 781; 111 So. 162.
163 La. 1019; 113 So. 360.
164 La. 306; 113 So. 857.
165 La. 1035; 116 So. 549.
169 La. 481; 125 So. 567.
173 La. 420; 137 So. 201.
181 La. 237; 159 So. 375.
7 La. App. 447.
12 La. App 444; 125 So. 331.
16 La. App. 110; 135 So. 402.
17 La. App. 278; 135 So. 731.
287 U. S. 92; 49 S. C. 40; 73 L. E. 198.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Department is headed by a single Commissioner selected by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Vacancy of the office is filled in the same manner. The Commissioner is chosen for a four-year term with compensation fixed at $5,000 and none additional for expenses.

Duties and Powers

As head of the Department, the Commissioner has as a general duty the protection of the natural resources of the State and the direction of the practice of forestry. All employees in every branch of the Department are under his control and supervision. The Commissioner has the power and authority to prosecute all civil actions or proceedings arising from the violation of any pertinent law. On the first Monday in April of each year, he is to present a report to the Governor. To enforce the conservation laws, he must maintain sufficient boats and other necessary material. He not only has the power to exact licenses on persons trapping, hunting, shipping, or dealing in any way in natural resources, but has the authority to appoint officers empowered to make arrests and to search for evidence of violations of conservation laws. He may adopt any needful rules and regulations for the administration of State laws relating to game, fish, and wild quadrupeds and has the power to create fish hatcheries and to establish fines from $25 to $100 for violations of conservation laws.

The General Forestry Governing Board selects a Superintendent of Forestry with the approval of the Commissioner of Conservation. He must be a technically trained forester of not less than two years' experience in forestry work. Under the supervision of the Commissioner, the Superintendent of Forestry has direction of all forest interests and all matters pertaining to forestry. He must take such action as is authorized by law to prevent and extinguish forest fires and must enforce all laws pertaining to forest woodlands. He is empowered to prosecute violations of such laws. In the interest of forest preservation, the Superintendent carries on educational work and cooperates with private timber owners in the protection, management, and replacement of forests. He must examine timber lands in the State, make a statistical report on forest conditions, and a biennial report on the progress of State forestry conditions to the Conservation Commissioner.

The Department of Mines and Minerals consists of the Register of State Land Office as ex-officio Supervisor of Minerals, and one

Deputy Supervisor of Minerals appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Conservation Commissioner, for a period of one year at a time. The compensation of the ex-officio Supervisor is $500 per annum, and the Deputy Supervisor, who must be a person having a practical knowledge of geology, natural gas, and oil, receives $2,000 per annum, with not more than $1,000 for expenses. The Supervisor must make, or cause to be made, an inspection of all mining operations in the State, particularly those of natural gas and oil, and must see that every precaution is taken to insure that the laws pertaining to mining are faithfully carried out and that the legal penalties are strictly enforced. On the first Monday in April he makes a report to the Conservation Commissioner on the character of mining operations, their location, production, rock pressure, capital invested, geological information, etc. The Deputy Supervisor is the Supervisor's chief assistant in carrying out the mining policy of the State.

The Commissioner of Conservation may appoint a Supervisor for any oil field in which a condition of overproduction exists. This Supervisor supervises the oil field to which he has been appointed.

The Surveyor of the Department of Conservation, who must be a civil engineer and, as well, a person informed and experienced in oyster culture, is appointed by the Commissioner of Conservation, who fixes his salary. The Surveyor has charge of the oyster resources of the State, under the direction of the Commissioner.

Oyster Inspectors may be appointed by the Governor from each parish shipping oysters. Their duties are to inspect and measure every sack and barrel of oysters arriving at the ports and cities mentioned in the Act. An Oyster Inspector receives a fee of one-fourth of a cent for every basket inspected.

The Commissioner of Conservation is authorized and directed to appoint a State Geologist and such technical assistants, clerical and otherwise, as may be necessary. Both the State Geologist and the First Assistant Geologist must be qualified in their profession and must have the degree of Master of Science, or its equivalent, in geology. Technical assistants must possess bachelor's degrees from accredited universities. Provision is made for the inauguration and completion of a geological survey of the State with topographical quadrangle and contours.

The Commissioner of Conservation appoints the Director of the Bureau of Scientific Research and Statistics. The Commissioner de-

termines the term and compensation of employees, both skilled and unskilled. The Bureau is to make studies of the natural resources of the State, to complete statistical data resulting from such studies, and to cooperate with national agencies in the collection of information on Louisiana's natural resources. The Bureau makes reports of the findings of its researches and publishes bulletins of the surveys made. There are no provisions for its income.

The Gulf Coast Biologic Station was established to investigate problems affecting the fish and fisheries of Louisiana. It is headed by the Conservation Commissioner, who has full power and authority to pass all needful regulations and rules for its government and management; to fish in any State waters in any way for the purpose of securing information; and to have all powers necessary to carry out the purposes and objects of the Act. The station must cooperate with the Federal government and must publish the results of its investigations which may be of value in the publication of the State Bureau of Agriculture and Immigration.

CUSTODIAN OF NOTARIAL RECORDS FOR PARISH OF ORLEANS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 156 of 1918.
R. S., sec. 2546.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Custodian of Notarial Records for the Parish of Orleans is appointed by the Governor and Senate for a four-year term.

Duties and Powers

It is the duty of this officer to collect and keep safely in the Central Office of Notarial Records, the records of all notaries in the Parish of Orleans who have ceased to be such.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS OF EAST LOUISIANA STATE HOSPITAL

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 146 of 1898.
R. S., secs. 1763-67, 1769, 1774-75.

Judicial Decisions

46 La. Ann. 251; 19 So. 553.
148 La. 817; 88 So. 77.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board of Administrators consists of eight members appointed for four-year terms by the Governor and Senate. The Governor is ex-officio president of the Board. The Board elects a vice-president and an executive committee of four from its membership. The executive committee must visit the institution at frequent intervals, not less than monthly, and must report to the Governor concerning its condition and management. The Board must meet not less than four times a year.

Duties and Powers

The Board has power to make all rules and regulations for its own government, to make necessary contracts, provided that no member shall have entered into a contract, has the right to accept donations or legacies, to sue and be sued, and plead and be impleaded in all actions pertaining to the asylum. The Board has the power to select a physician, a general superintendent, and a matron, and to determine their salaries. At every meeting the Board must appoint two members to visit the asylum at least once a week for ascertaining the manner in which regulations are complied with, and for reporting on such conditions to the Board. The Board must furnish the Legislature with reports on the second Monday of each session. The reports must give a detailed financial statement, patients admitted and discharged, and deceased. The Board annually elects a treasurer who must not be a member but who becomes ex-officio secretary of the Board. The secretary-treasurer must keep the accounts. He is paid $600 a year and must give bond and security. When a Board member

absents himself from meetings without cause, the majority of the members may declare a vacancy. When necessary in the absence of the president, the majority of the members may call a meeting. The Board may receive insane persons not sent by a judge as it sees fit. The Board must give public notice before contracts are let. Contracts must be within the appropriation of the Legislature.

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 11.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 123 of 1890.
Acts of La., 98 of 1906.
Acts of La., 60 of 1914.
Acts of La., 247 of 1918.
Acts of La., 79 of 1921.
Acts of La., 25 of 1922.
Acts of La., 228 of 1926.
Acts of La., 296 of 1926.
Acts of La., 126 of 1928.
Acts of La., 102 of 1932.
Acts of La., 10 of 1936.
Acts of La., 54 of 1936.
Acts of La., 142 of 1936.
Acts of La., 246 of 1936.
Acts of La., 247 of 1936.
Acts of La., 248 of 1936.
Acts of La., 249 of 1936.
Acts of La., 250 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

131 La. 145; 59 So. 44.
132 La. 569; 61 So. 661.
155 La. 426; 99 So. 391.
158 La. 706; 104 So. 624.
160 La. 617; 107 So. 466.
161 La. 1; 108 So. 104.
161 La. 406; 108 So. 787.

166 La. 817; 118 So. 30.
167 La. 907; 120 So. 593.
181 La. 974; 160 So. 781.
182 La. 577; 162 So. 185.
7 La. App. 447.
12 La. App. 444; 125 So. 331.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Louisiana State Board of Health is composed of a president, designated as the State Health Officer, and eight members, one from each Congressional district. Five of the members must be duly qualified and registered physicians, one a duly qualified and registered dentist with at least ten years' practical experience, one an educator connected with the public school system of the State who has engaged in educational work for ten years previous to appointment, and one a duly registered druggist with ten years' practical experience. All members are appointed by the Governor and Senate for four-year terms, two being appointed annually. It is recommended that the Governor appoint one of the five physicians from the faculty of Loyola university and one from the medical faculty of Tulane university. The Board is required to meet every three months or at the call of the president. Five members constitute a quorum. The Board elects a vice-president to act in the inability of the president and also a secretary-treasurer, not a member, for a four-year term at a salary of $3,000.

The State Health Officer (president) is appointed by the Governor and Senate for a four-year term with compensation fixed at $6,000 annually. Compensation for the members of the Board is $15 per day for time spent at meetings or going to and from meetings by the most direct route. Pay for transportation is seven cents per mile. Similar compensation is paid members in the service of the Board.

Duties and Powers

The Board has exclusive jurisdiction, control and authority over the maritime quarantine, water supplies and waste disposal of the State. It has supervisory power over land quarantine and over the care and control of communicable disease within the State. One of its duties is to prepare a sanitary code for Louisiana. The Board, or

any of its employees, may enter, inspect and examine all grounds, buildings, etc., in execution of a warrant in accordance with law. One or more medical inspectors, nurses, medicine, clothing, tents, etc., are kept in readiness for emergency use by the Board. The Board is the designated agency, through its Division of Maternal and Child Health, to administer all parts of the Social Security Act relating to maternal and child health services. It regulates and controls the administration of pure food practices in the State, to prevent adulteration, substitution, misbranding and false advertising of foods, drugs, cosmetics, etc. The Board, or its president, is vested with full authority to establish a State plan for services to crippled children and make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry the plan into effect. The plan is to provide for financial participation, administration, reports and cooperation with local agencies by the State Board of Health. The Board regulates and inspects the manufacture of ice cream in the State. It issues permits to those engaged in ice cream manufacture. Through its Central Bureau of Vital Statistics the Board records all births and deaths in hospitals and eleemosynary institutions. Special regulations are set up by the Board for the registration of "stillborn" children. Statistics on divorces and annulments are kept by this bureau. The Board exercises supervision over local boards of health which must make reports and transmit pertinent information to the State Board which may compel the election of the local board of health. Acts of local boards may not conflict with those of the State Board which is authorized to make rules for the regulation of pure food and drugs and to enact needful factory regulations.

The President of the State Board of Health is empowered to issue warrants and orders in accordance with health laws. He is to take all necessary steps to execute the sanitary laws of the State and to carry out the rules, ordinances and regulations of the Board. At his discretion, he may call Board meetings, and when three members so request it is his duty to call them. He may appoint inspectors and other necessary officers and employees only on recommendation and approval of the Board, which shall fix salaries of such employees. Employees of the Board have the power to arrest without warrant. An annual report to the Governor must be made by the State Health Officer.

The President of the State Board of Health appoints a dairy inspector who is required to have a scientific knowledge and experience

in the production, manufacture and sale of all milk, milk products and substitutes for the same. This inspector has the right of entry to dairies and creameries and supervises their inspection.

The Secretary of the State Board of Health has under his supervision a Central Bureau of Vital Statistics which is under the direction of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. Although there is no provision for the method of selection, presumably it is by the Board of Health which establishes the type of body it shall be. The term of service is at the pleasure of the Board of Health which fixes the compensation and fills vacancies. Located in New Orleans, the Bureau is charged with the duty of thoroughly and efficiently executing the legislative provisions dealing with local registrars. It is granted supervisory powers over local registrars, deputy local registrars, and subregistrars.

The State Registrar of Vital Statistics is appointed by the State Board of Health for a four-year term. Qualifications for this office require that the applicant be a medical practitioner of not less than five years' standing as well as a vital statistician. As Director of the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, he prepares, prints and supplies to all registrars all blanks and other forms used in registering, recording and preserving the returns. He issues whatever instructions are necessary to secure uniformity in the registration system and examines certificates received monthly from local registrars which he arranges to bind and preserve. In general, he is charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the registration Act.

STATE HEALTH OFFICER

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 11.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 79 of 1921.
Acts of La., 296 of 1926.

Judicial Decisions

167 La. 907; 120 So. 593.
180 La. 915; 158 So. 16.
7 La. App. 447.
12 La. App. 444; 125 So. 331.

Head, Type and Compensation

The State Health Officer is president of the State Board of Health. He is appointed by the Governor for a four-year term, with the approval of the Senate, and his compensation is $6,000 per year.

Duties and Powers

The State Health Officer executes the sanitary laws of the State, carries out rules and regulations of the Board of Health and is executive officer of the Board.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTHS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 150 of 1928.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board shall be composed of three members appointed by the Governor and Senate for six-year terms. One shall be appointed every two years. Members of the Board shall receive only their actual traveling and other expenses to and from the school. The Board shall elect from its own number a president, a vice-president, and a treasurer, also a secretary who may or may not be a member of the Board. Two shall constitute a quorum. The domicile shall be at the school.

Duties and Powers

The Board shall manage the affairs of the school. It shall be a body politic and corporate with a right to contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, hold, purchase, receive and accept by donation, property for the use and benefit of the school. It shall build and maintain the physical plant.

The Board shall have full power and authority to elect a superintendent, fix his term and compensation, enumerate his powers and duties, and to employ and discharge all employees. In April of each

year, the Board shall report to the Governor and make recommendations.

The Board shall have full control and management of the school and its affairs and shall adopt regulations deemed essential and may refuse to receive persons committed to the school when such is for the best interest of the school. The Board shall have power to release any inmate on probation or parole on such conditions as it may prescribe. It shall provide a system of merits and demerits and may return any inmate to the committing court with recommendation for transfer.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 175 of 1926.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board consists of five qualified electors appointed by the Governor and Senate. Each applicant must have a certificate from the district judge or the judge of the juvenile court of that district setting forth his qualifications. A president and a secretary-treasurer are elected by the members of the Board, who receive only actual traveling expenses to and from the institution as their duties may require.

Duties and Powers

The Board has full control and management of the State Industrial School for Girls and renders a report to the Governor every April. The Board is required to elect a capable superintendent for the institution who, with the approval of the Board, selects and determines the salaries of necessary employees. The superintendent's salary is limited to not over $2,400 per year.

The school is for delinquent white females between the ages of 12 and 19 inclusive.

INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 146 of 1912.

Head, Type and Compensation

There are two inspectors of weights and measures appointed for four-year terms by the Governor and Senate. Their compensation is set at $1,500 per year, to be paid out of fees by the city of New Orleans.

Duties and Powers

These officers inspect weights and measures in New Orleans and stamp them with a seal.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF LEPER HOME

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 80 of 1894.
Acts of La., 180 of 1898.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

A Board of Control of the Leper Home, consisting of nine members shall be appointed by the Governor and the Senate. It is to be a body politic and corporate domiciled in New Orleans. All vacancies shall be filled by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Board shall have a seal. It may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, hold, purchase, sell and convey property which may be necessary or beneficial to the care and maintenance of lepers, and may accept and receive bequests and donations. An annual appropriation of $10,000 is made. The Board shall elect a president and a secretary, and fix salaries.

LOUISIANA LIBRARY COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 225 of 1920.
Acts of La., 36 of 1926.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. At least two of them must be women. There is no definite term of office, and the Governor fills all vacancies for unexpired terms. The chairman of the Commission is elected for one year by the members.

Duties and Powers

The Commission gives advice to all school, State institutional, and free public libraries, and to all communities wishing to establish libraries. It also aids in the organization and improvement of libraries already in existence and purchases and operates traveling libraries. Also, it conducts courses or schools of library instruction, operates a clearing house for periodicals for other libraries, and cooperates with the State Board of Education in devising plans for the care of school libraries and for aiding teachers. Each year reports are obtained by the Commission from all free public libraries in the State and these reports are incorporated in the Commission's biennial report to the Governor.

The Louisiana Library Commission chooses and appoints the membership of the State Board of Library Examiners, composed of three trained and experienced librarians. Members of this board serve four-year terms but receive no compensation besides traveling expenses and expenses incidental to the office of the Board. Expenses are to come from fees. There is a certificate fee of $5.00.

The Board elects a chairman and secretary as officers and has the authority to establish rules and regulations for its own organization and government and to prescribe examinations and qualifications

and conditions and requirements for those seeking permits or certificates to practice the profession of librarian. The Board must hold at least one examination a year for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as librarian at the office of the Louisiana Library Commission in Baton Rouge and may hold other examinations at other places in the State as may suit the convenience of the Board and the applicants. The Board must report annually to the Library Commission and must furnish whatever information is required.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE LOUISIANA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 68 of 1894.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of one person from each Congressional district and two from the State at large, appointed by the Governor and Senate for four-year terms. One-half of the members are chosen every two years.

The Board elects a vice-president. Five constitute a quorum. The Board fixes its own meetings except when the Governor orders meetings. The president of the faculty and teachers is secretary and keeps records of the proceedings.

Duties and Powers

The Board possesses all the power necessary and proper for the accomplishment of its trust, viz.: the establishment of a first-class industrial institute and college for the white children of Louisiana.

The Board selects and appoints a president and professors of the Institute, and other necessary officers, and makes rules and regulations for the government of such officers. It prescribes a course of discipline and courses of instruction.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF LOUISIANA TRAINING INSTITUTE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 70 of 1900.
Acts of La., 161 of 1902.
Acts of La., 173 of 1904.
Acts of La., 293 of 1908.
Acts of La., 285 of 1926.

Judicial Decisions

163 La. 172; 111 So. 666.
169 La. 753; 126 So. 49.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Senate. One of the members is elected president, one vice-president, and one treasurer. There is also a secretary, who does not have to be a member of the Board. Members of the Board receive, for actual service, the same per diem as members of the State Legislature, plus their actual traveling expenses.

Duties and Powers

The Board manages the affairs of the Louisiana Training Institute (reform school). It is a corporate body politic domiciled at the Institute. It may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, and hold, purchase, sell and convey property for the use or benefit of the Institute over whose affairs it has full control and management and for which it may adopt regulations. In the best interest of the Institute, it may refuse to receive any inmate.

The Board has the power and authority to elect a superintendent, fix his employment and compensation, enumerate his powers and duties, and to employ and discharge all employees. The Board makes rules and regulations governing the institution, must provide for a merit system, and may release any inmate on probation or parole on such conditions as it may prescribe. Each April the Board must meet and render a report to the Governor.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF NEW BASIN CANAL AND SHELL ROAD

Constitutional Provisions

Art. XIX, sec. 20.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 144 of 1888.
Acts of La., 10 of 1904.
Acts of La., 129 of 1906.
Acts of La., 104 of 1908.
Acts of La., 60 of 1910.
Acts of La., 13 of E. S. 1915.
Acts of La., 273 of 1918.
Acts of La., 36 of 1922.
Acts of La., 155 of 1932.
Acts of La., 91 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

52 La. Ann. 1411; 27 So. 795.
104 La. 685; 29 So. 312.
105 La. 795; 30 So. 145.
109 La. 925; 33 So. 923.
114 La. 697; 38 So. 494.
143 La. 130; 78 So. 326.
159 La. 199; 105 So. 288.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members, three from the Parish of Orleans and two from any two of the parishes of Ascension, Livingston, Tangipahoa, and St. Tammany. Members are appointed by the Governor and Senate for five-year terms, one being appointed each year. A majority constitutes a quorum, and the Board elects one of its number to serve as chairman. The secretary is the bookkeeper for the canal and keeps full and complete minutes of the proceedings. The domicile is in the Parish of Orleans. The Board is required to meet at least once a month, more often when necessary. None except those living outside Orleans may receive traveling expenses, which are limited to $10 per Board meeting. The superintendent is appointed by the Governor and Senate for a term of four years at a salary fixed by the Board, not to exceed $4,200.

Duties and Powers

The Board has general control and management of the Canal and Shell Road. It directs any repairs and improvements, purchases necessary supplies, examines and approves claims, leases necessary property, lets contracts to the lowest bidder after due advertisement, issues bonds in anticipation of revenue for five years with $18,000 per annum limitation, and may provide for the erection of freight sheds or buildings for their use. The Governor may dismiss members for cause. The superintendent has control and supervision of all property and affairs of the New Basin Canal and Shell Road and their appurtenances. He has the government and management of the same and all responsibilities for their administration. He must see that affairs of the Canal and Shell Road are administered with fairness and impartiality. He exercises no power that conflicts with that of the Board of Control. The superintendent is allowed for management and control one harbor master, one bookkeeper, one road keeper, two bridge keepers, and others that the Board of Control may determine and fix salaries for. These are appointed by the superintendent with consent of the Board of Control. The salaried persons above-mentioned may be dismissed the same way with others being dismissed by the superintendent alone. The office of the superintendent is the ticket office and the office of the Board of Control. The superintendent must make a report to the Board annually, and the Board must make a report to the Governor. The Governor may dismiss the superintendent for cause upon complaint of the Board of Control or of any five respectable persons. The Board has power to close certain parts of the Canal.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF PENITENTIARY

Constitutional Provisions

Art. 196 of Const. of 1898.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 70 of 1900.
Acts of La., 161 of 1902.
Acts of La., 168 of 1902.
Acts of La., 197 of 1908.
Acts of La., 252 of 1914.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Senate for six-year terms, one to be appointed every two years. The Governor designates the president who receives $4,000. The other two receive $3,000. The Board has its office in Baton Rouge and holds meetings monthly and when necessary. The Board elects one of its members secretary and treasurer who, as secretary keeps all books and minutes of the Board, and as treasurer gives receipts for all funds received from the State Treasurer and countersigns all orders of the president.

Duties and Powers

The Board has authority to appoint and discharge at its discretion all clerks, subwardens, officers, guards, matrons, and other employees. The Board of Control designates the duties and fixes the salaries of such above-named employees. The Board must make semi-annual reports to the Governor on May 1, and on November 1, which must contain detailed statements of the condition and working of the Institution, the condition of the inmates, receipts and disbursements, and recommendations. The Board may purchase all materials, provided that bids are received on purchases exceeding $1,000 a month. Subject to the Governor's approval, the Board may make penitentiary regulations. No member of the Board or an employee may be interested in contracts. With the Governor's approval, the Board may purchase or lease lands for the establishment of convict farms. The Board is authorized to contract for the building of public works by convicts. The Board selects the warden.

The Board selects a chaplain, appoints physicians, and fixes their compensation and duties.

As soon as practicable the Board is authorized to establish the "Louisiana Training Institution." It must establish and maintain, three State Demonstration Farms for the demonstration of agriculture and stock raising operations. These farms are to be located at Hope, Oakley, and Monticello.

GENERAL MANAGER OF THE PENITENTIARY

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 70 of 1900.
Acts of La., 137 of 1916.
Acts of La., 92 of 1920.
Acts of La., 93 of 1920.

Judicial Decisions

12 La. App. 486; 126 So. 456.

Head, Type and Compensation

The General Manager of the Penitentiary is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, from the qualified electors of the State. His term is four years, but he may be removed for cause by the Governor. His compensation is $6,000 and traveling expenses.

Duties and Powers

The General Manager has under his control and management the penitentiary and its convicts. He has general supervision and control over the convicts for levee, road, and other public work, together with general control over farms, manufactures, or reformatories belonging to the penitentiary system.

A warden to exercise supervision over the convicts and their discipline is appointed by the General Manager who fixes the warden's salary and may remove him at will. The Manager also prescribes the duties and fixes the compensation of all other employees of the penitentiary.

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS, ORLEANS PARISH

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VIII, sec. 18.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 195 of 1916.
Acts of La., 122 of 1921.

Head, Type and Compensation

Appointed by the Governor and Senate, the Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans holds office at the pleasure of the Board of Registration. His compensation is stipulated as $4,000, payable out of the general fund of the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

BOARD OF RIVER PORT PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR PORT OF NEW ORLEANS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 54 of 1908.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Governor designates the president of the Board which is composed of three citizens appointed by the Governor and Senate. The appointees must be commissioned river port pilots, and the Governor may remove them for cause.

Duties and Powers

When it is necessary to have more pilots, the Board is to conduct examinations, under such rules and regulations and requirements as they may wish to provide, with the approval of the Governor, provided that the applicants are of good moral character, are voters of the State, and have had six months' apprenticeship. After an applicant has been issued a certificate by the Board, he may be appointed, in the discretion of the Governor. There must be at least 20 pilots.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA INSTITUTE OF LIBERAL AND TECHNICAL LEARNING

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 162 of 1898.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board consists of one member from each Congressional district in the State and two from the State at large, appointed by the Governor and Senate for four-year terms. Half of the members are appointed every two years. The Governor and the State Superintendent of Public Education are ex-officio members of the Board, the Governor being president. The Board elects a vice-president and fixes the time of meetings, although the Governor may call meetings when he sees fit. The president of the faculty and teachers must keep a record of the proceedings. Compensation is fixed by the Board. The domicile is in the parish seat. Five members constitute a quorum.

Duties and Powers

The Board is a body politic and corporate. It may sue and be sued, may contract and be contracted with, may hold, purchase, sell, and convey property necessary or beneficial to the carrying out of the Act. The Board has all power necessary and proper for accomplishing the trust reposed in it, viz.: establishment of a first class industrial institute, etc. The Board selects and appoints a president and professors of the Institute and such other officers it deems necessary. The Board makes rules and regulations for the government of the Institute and prescribes a course of study.

BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 21 of 1934.
Acts of La., 2 of E. S. 1934.
Acts of La., 7 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 11 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is an independent agency in the Executive Department. It is composed of three members appointed by the Governor and Senate. At least one member must be an attorney and at least one a certified public accountant. The members may be removed by the Governor upon notice, after an opportunity for public hearing, for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause. They serve terms of six years, one being appointed every two years. Their compensation is $25 per day while in session, plus 10 cents per mile, not to exceed one round-trip in 20 days. The Governor fixes the term and duration of the sessions of the Board. The Board meets at least biennially and designates a member to act as chairman. A majority of the members constitute a quorum. The domicile is in the State Capitol. Meetings are at a place prescribed by the chairman.

Duties and Powers

The Board is authorized to fix a fee, not in excess of $10, for the filing of any petition for the redetermination of a deficiency in income tax returns. If a petition for the redetermination of a deficiency has been filed by the taxpayer, a decision of the Board dismissing the proceeding is considered as its decision that the deficiency is the amount determined by the Supervisor. Notice and opportunity to be heard must be given to the taxpayer and Supervisor, and a decision must be made as soon as practicable. The Board formulates its own rules of procedure and practice. It is the duty of the Board to make findings of fact and a decision in each case before it. Reports of the Board are public and are published. The Board is authorized to appoint such employees and make such expenditures as may be necessary to execute its functions. The Board may assess taxpayers $500 damages for dilatory proceedings. The Board's decisions are subject to review by the district court. The Board must hear income tax appeals. It has power to determine controversies between the Supervisor of Public Accounts and taxpayers, with full authority to assess deficiencies and to authorize refunds subject to certain limitations.

ASSISTANTS TO STATE TAX COLLECTOR FOR NEW ORLEANS

Constitutional Provisions

Art. XIV, sec. 21.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 170 of 1898.
Acts of La., 26 of E. S. 1907.

Judicial Decisions

154 La. 457; 97 So. 657.
178 La. 626; 152 So. 312.
180 La. 453; 156 So. 463.

Head, Type and Compensation

The State Constitution provides one State Tax Collector for New Orleans, elected for a term of four years, to receive a salary of $6,000 a year. Six assistants are appointed by the Governor and Senate, one for each district, with districts Six and Seven considered as one. They serve four-year terms and are removable for cause by the Governor. They are paid from two to five per cent of the returns.

Duties and Powers

The Tax Collector must carefully, impartially, and diligently collect all licenses and taxes assessed in his district. He must punctually sell property to pay all delinquent taxes and must faithfully and promptly pay all licenses and taxes collected into the State Treasury.

LOUISIANA TAX COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

Art. X, secs. 2, 10.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 106 of 1898.
Acts of La., 122 of 1900.
Acts of La., 70 of 1904.
Acts of La., 140 of 1916.
Acts of La., 9 of 1917.
Acts of La., 211 of 1918.

Acts of La., 109 of 1921.
Acts of La., 266 of 1926.
Acts of La., 7 of 1930.
Acts of La., 12 of 1932.
Acts of La., 18 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 18 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.

Judicial Decisions

145 La. 144; 81 So. 880.
145 La. 613; 82 So. 722.
146 La. 271; 83 So. 557.
146 La. 450; 83 So. 760.
147 La. 623; 85 So. 613.
147 La. 751; 85 So. 901.
149 La. 391; 89 So. 247.
150 La. 311; 90 So. 660.
151 La. 303; 91 So. 744.
151 La. 893; 92 So. 375.
151 La. 1011; 92 So. 594.
152 La. 847; 94 So. 418.
153 La. 837; 96 So. 675.
154 La. 971; 98 So. 546.
155 La. 565; 99 So. 450.
156 La. 661; 101 So. 13.
156 La. 1071; 101 So. 581.
157 La. 8; 101 So. 728.
158 La. 990; 105 So. 39.
161 La. 669; 109 So. 351.
167 La. 757; 120 So. 286.
169 La. 905; 126 So. 232.
170 La. 251; 127 So. 618.
170 La. 580; 128 So. 522.
170 La. 649; 129 So. 117.
170 La. 1057; 129 So. 635.
171 La. 211; 130 So. 46.
171 La. 566; 131 So. 669.
175 La. 110; 143 So. 20.
180 La. 800; 157 So. 720.
181 La. 180; 159 So. 316.

182 La. 662; 162 So. 413.
9 La. App. 405; 119 So. 464.
15 La. App. 171; 130 So. 654.
15 La. App. 410; 132 So. 293.
3 F. (2d) 36.
6 F. (2d) 504.
11 F. (2d) 664.
150 So. 452.
153 So. 345.
160 So. 470.
270 U. S. 367; 70 L. E. 635; 46 S. C. 234.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Louisiana Tax Commission is composed of three members selected by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Commissioners serve six-year overlapping terms at $5,000 annually each. Vacancies or unexpired terms are filled by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.

Duties and Powers

Subject to the control of the Legislature, the Commission exercises such authority in respect to assessment, taxation, State Budget, etc., as the Legislature prescribes. Domiciled in the State Capitol, the Commission has taken over the powers and duties of the old "Board of State Affairs." It holds sessions or conducts investigations at any place deemed necessary to the carrying out of its duties and can require every department and public institution of Louisiana to show the conduct or operation of their duties. The Commission is authorized to appoint agents and clerks to aid in carrying out its duties. At each session of the Legislature the Commission renders a report. It is the duty of this agency to make assessment of all property in the State, to fix and equalize taxes of property, to investigate tax evasions, to correct and equalize assessments, and to approve appointment of clerks and assistants of assessors of Orleans parish.

BOARD OF TOBACCO INSPECTORS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

R. S., secs. 1823-27.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of 10 members, appointed by the Governor and Senate for four-year terms. The Board elects a president and a secretary, each at $200 per year. The President calls meetings and presides, the Secretary keeps a record of the proceedings. The Governor appoints a treasurer at $2,000. Seven members constitute a quorum.

Duties and Powers

The Board provides for warehouses and the inspection of tobacco.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 7 of E. S. 1917.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Council is composed of members appointed by the Governor and Senate, with the exception of the following ex-officio members: Governor, Superintendent of Public Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Adjutant General, President of State Board of Health, Director of Experiment Stations, and Mayor of New Orleans. The Governor is ex-officio chairman. Terms, under provisions of the Act, ended on the Tuesday following the third Monday in April, 1920, and appointments thereafter were to be for four years, with the provision that the Act is inoperative except when the nation is at war. Compensation consists of necessary expenses only.

Duties and Powers

The Council is inoperative except when the nation is at war. It does all things necessary to bring about greater effectiveness in pursuit of war, cooperating and assisting the National Council of Defense. The Council makes its own rules and regulations.

BOARD OF CURATORS OF STATE MUSEUM

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 169 of 1906.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of 13 members, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor and Senate for four-year terms. The citizens are selected as follows: two from the Louisiana Historical Society, one from the Louisiana Historical Association, one from the New Orleans Art Association, one from the Naturalist Association, one from the Audubon Society, one who represents the sugar industry, one who represents the cotton industry, one who represents the rice industry, and, ex-officio, the Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, the Mayor of New Orleans, and the Director of Experiment Stations of Louisiana. The above societies may recommend their allotted members to the Governor, and in case of their default for one month the Governor makes the appointments. The members of the Board receive compensation for their actual expenses in attending the meetings.

Duties and Powers

The Board has charge of the care and management of the State Museum. It holds regular meetings, prescribes its own rules of government, elects such officers and employees as may be needed, and must make annual reports to the Governor. The Board may accept donations.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE LOUISIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 145 of 1898.
Acts of La., 67 of 1920.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Governor, as president, and seven resident citizens appointed by the Governor and Senate. The members serve four-year terms, with two or three appointed annually. The domicile is in Baton Rouge. The Board meets once every four months, or more often when it deems necessary. Four members constitute a quorum. The Board elects a vice-president, treasurer, superintendent, and other officers necessary for the organization and management of the institution, defines their duties, and fixes their salaries. The Vice-President presides in the absence of the President. Members receive only the actual expenses they incur attending meetings.

Duties and Powers

The Board makes all needful rules and regulations for the management of the institution and admission therein. It must keep a correct journal of its proceedings and report the affairs and conditions of the institution to the General Assembly during the first week of each regular session. The Board receives, instructs, and supports in the institution all persons blind or of sufficiently defective eyesight between the ages of seven and 22. Persons may receive clothing and travel expense if poor. Races must be kept separate, with appropriations made for this purpose. The Vice-President exercises general supervision over the affairs of the institution.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE LOUISIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 166 of 1898.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Governor, as ex-officio president of the Board, and seven resident citizens of Louisiana appointed by

the Governor and Senate. The members serve for four years, with two or three members appointed annually. Members are compensated for expenses incurred through attending meetings. The domicile of the Board is in Baton Rouge. The Board meets once every four months and more often if it seems expedient. Four members constitute a quorum. The Board elects a vice-president, treasurer, superintendent, and such other officers as may be necessary for the proper organization and management of the institution, defines their duties, and fixes their salaries.

Duties and Powers

The Board makes all rules and regulations needful for the management of the institution and for admission therein. It must keep a journal of its proceedings and report the affairs and conditions of the institution to the General Assembly during the first week of each regular session. The institution must receive, instruct, and support deaf and dumb persons between the ages of eight and 22, and also persons with defective speech or hearing as not to be able to acquire an education in ordinary schools. In addition to support, students, if poor, may receive clothing and traveling expenses. In the absence of the Governor, the vice-president presides over the Board and exercises general supervision over the affairs of the institution.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

Constitutional Provisions

Art. XII, sec. 7.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 7 of 1921.
Acts of La., 223 of 1926.
Acts of La., 223 of 1936.
Acts of La., 339 of 1936.
R. S., sec. 1337.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of 15 members, with the Governor as ex-officio president. Fourteen members are appointed by the Governor and Senate for seven-year terms, with two appointments annually. At least six of the members must be graduates of the University. Only one member may be appointed from any one parish, with the exception of the parishes of Orleans and East Baton Rouge, which may have two. One member from East Baton Rouge must be vice-president. Five members, including the president or vice-president, constitute a quorum, provided that the acts of the five members be submitted to the next meeting at which the majority of the membership is present. There is one regular annual meeting, held on the last Monday of the regular academic session, and other meetings as the Governor or Board may determine. For transaction of business between meetings, an executive committee of five members, including the vice-president as ex-officio chairman, is appointed by the President, with the provision that the acts of the five be submitted to the Board, except where the Board has given the executive committee full power and authority to act. The Board elects a secretary and a treasurer. The latter must not be a member of or be connected with the University. Compensation of Board members, which is paid by the State and is limited to $250 a year, consists of necessary expenses incurred by members while going to and coming from meetings.

Duties and Powers

The Board has the power to do all acts for the benefit of the University which are incident to bodies corporate. It has the power to engage a president, other officers and professors necessary for conducting the departments and all financial and civil concerns and interests of the institution. It may remove and discipline these appointees at will. The Board has the power to fix and regulate salaries and determine all charges with certain exceptions, to prescribe the duties of officers, employees and others, and to confer diplomas on the recommendation of the faculty. It prescribes in detail the courses of study and draws up a system of instruction. The Board may affiliate with other institutions. It is charged with the purchase of all necessary grounds, buildings, etc. Through the Governor, the Board must make a report each year to the Legislature with pertinent information. The Board is authorized to maintain state experiment

stations as contemplated by act of Congress. The Board has control over donations. It is empowered to borrow money from any agency of the United States, or any person, firm or corporation, and to issue bonds to the amount of its indebtedness. The agreement made between the Board of Supervisors and the Ouachita Parish School Board establishing the Northeast Center is approved.

The Board is the governing body of Experiment Stations in the State. The Director of State Experiment Stations is the State Chemist. Experiment stations shall be established at Hammond, Baton Rouge, Calhoun, Crowley, Beauregard Parish, and Rapides Parish.

BAYOU PIERRE STATE GAME AND FISH PRESERVE, GOVERNING COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 139 of 1934.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Governing Commission of the Bayou Pierre State Game and Fish Preserve consists of three commissioners appointed by the Police Jury of DeSoto parish. If they are not selected within 90 days after the beginning of the term, the Conservation Commissioner is authorized to make the appointments. Under the control of the Department of Conservation, the Commission is to maintain rules and regulations for the control of the Preserve.

Duties and Powers

It has the power to regulate and control the taking of game or fish from the preserve, to employ wardens, to build roads, to sue and be sued, to acquire property by private contract or expropriation, to control streams within three miles of the preserve, and to anticipate revenues and to issue certificates of indebtedness, but not for longer than five years. The members of the Commission, which receives $20,000 out of Conservation Department funds not otherwise appropriated, serve for four-year overlapping terms. The Commission is domiciled in Mansfield.

CADDO PARISH PRESERVE COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 217 of 1924.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Police Jury of Caddo parish appoints three citizens, taxpayers of the parish, as the Caddo Parish Preserve Commission, to make rules and regulations for the government and control of the preserve. Appointed for six-year overlapping terms, the Commission is sustained by appropriations of the Police Jury.

Duties and Powers

The Police Jury of the parish has the power to annul or revoke any rules of the Commission which is to provide open and closed seasons for the taking of fish and game, and to make charges for taking the same. The powers of the Commission may not interfere with the powers of the State Conservation Commissioner, the Department of Conservation having the authority to approve all ordinances, rules, regulations, and pertinent proceedings of the Commission.

CORNIE LAKE GAME AND FISH PRESERVE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 190 of 1934.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Cornie Lake Game and Fish Preserve Commission is composed of three members, one to be elected by each of the Police Juries of Claiborne, Union, and Lincoln parishes, with the approval of the

Conservation Department. If the Police Juries neglect the appointments, the Conservation Commissioner may make them. Members of the Commission serve four-year overlapping terms.

Duties and Powers

The Commission has the power, under the control of the Department of Conservation, to control and regulate the taking of game and fish from the preserve, to employ wardens, to build roads, to provide camps and boats, to fix fees for hunting and fishing in the preserve in addition to State licenses, and to buy, lease, or sell property necessary to the establishment of the Preserve. The Commission's domicile is in Homer. It has the right and power to sue and be sued, to sell or donate lands to the Commissioner of Conservation, to expropriate lands of private persons for use of the Preserve, to anticipate revenues and issue certificates of indebtedness pledging its revenues, to erect dams, dykes, and levees, and to dig ditches and carry on other work to improve the Preserve. All streams within three miles of the Preserve are controlled by the Commission. Its revenue includes $40,000 not otherwise appropriated by the Department of Conservation. All rules and regulations of the Commission must be approved by the Department of Conservation.

LAKE BISTINEAU STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 43 of 1930.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Lake Bistineau State Game and Fish Commission is composed of three members. One is to be elected by each of the Police Juries of Webster, Bossier, and Bienville parishes, with the approval of the Commissioner of Conservation. If the Police Juries fail to make appointments, the Commissioner does so. Members of the Commission serve four-year overlapping terms.

Duties and Powers

The Commission has the authority to make rules and regulations for the control of the Preserve and relative to the taking of game and fish. It has the power to buy or lease lands for the preserve, to acquire lands, anticipate revenues, and to issue certificates of indebtedness. Streams within three miles of the preserve are under the control of the Commission, which has its domicile in Minden. All rules and regulations, however, are subject to the approval of the Department of Conservation. The Commission is appropriated $35,000 of the conservation funds, which may be expended upon the approval of the Department of Conservation.

LOUISIANA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 97 of 1932.
Acts of La., 204 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission consists of three members appointed by the Governor. One member, who serves as Director of Aviation for the State, must have an existing transport license, while the other members must have at least three years' practical flying experience. All three members serve three-year overlapping terms. The Director receives not more than $6,000 a year, while the other members receive no compensation other than expenses incurred while on duty.

Duties and Powers

The Director of Aviation personally supervises and directs all activities of the Commission. He issues orders, rules, and regulations for the Commission. The Commission has power to employ an attorney, an Airport Engineer, and other necessary employees. It fosters air commerce within the State, supervises and controls airports, landing fields, air beacons, and other air-navigation facilities. It pre-

scribes the rules and regulations for the public safety, covering curriculum, equipment, and operation and management of air instruction. It exercises the power of licensing all airports, landing fields, etc., as well as all pilots and owners of aircraft. It is empowered to issue certificates and make reasonable charges for such services, hold investigations and public hearings concerning all accidents or other matters arising under its jurisdiction, and take testimony and subpoena witnesses in such cases. It administers the "State Aviation Fund," which is made up of money received from licenses.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 231 of 1910.

Judicial Decisions

7 La. App. 562.
19 La. App. 811; 133 So. 498.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members, who must be architects of good standing, of not less than 10 years' practice in Louisiana, appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, one being appointed about every year. The Governor has the right to remove members for inefficiency or neglect of duty. Three members constitute a quorum. Compensation is $5 per day for meetings, plus hotel and traveling expenses, to be paid out of the Board's treasury. The Board is empowered to demand a fee of $1 for issuing a certificate and $10 for an examination.

Duties and Powers

The Board has the power to issue certificates for practice according to law and their own discretion. It holds examinations for determining the qualifications of applicants. Any two members, after a satisfactory examination, may grant a temporary permit to practice, which shall extend not longer than until the next meeting of the Board. Examinations, answers, and certificates are kept by the Board as records. Licenses are subject to renewal every January for $5.

The Board publishes in April a complete list of registered architects, with their addresses, in a daily paper in New Orleans. It may revoke any permit when its holder has been convicted of crime. The Board makes annual reports, with recommendations, to the Governor.

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 224 of 1926.
Acts of La., 299 of 1926.
Acts of La., 241 of 1928.
Acts of La., 279 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of three male members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. No member may be connected in any way with the boxing or wrestling profession. The Commission is domiciled in New Orleans. Each member receives $5 for each contest, and the secretary receives $1,000 per year. An allowance of $10 for a physician for each contest is permitted, but the expense account is limited to $2,000 annually for the entire Commission.

Duties and Powers

The Commission has full authority, regulation and control over boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions in the State. It selects its own chairman and secretary, makes its own rules of administration and is empowered to issue and revoke licenses and charge fees for the holding of matches and exhibitions. It collects a tax of 5 per cent upon the gross receipts of each contest and exhibition. The Commission levies a $5 fee for the issuance of licenses to boxers and wrestlers in cities less than 100,000 population; in cities of more than 100,000 population, a license fee of $25 is charged. A minimum tax of $100 is levied in cities of more than 200,000 population, and a $30 minimum tax is levied in other cities. The secretary of the Commission keeps a full-time record of all proceedings and transactions

undertaken by the Commission. He issues subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses in the conduct of hearings as in a court of record of the State. He serves as inspector at the ringside of every contest. He receives the reports of all clubs, corporations or associations after each contest and has power and authority to grant licenses to referees and judges for periods of six months. The Commission has full power and authority in making rules and regulations governing all contests and exhibitions, contestants, managers and seconds.

BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 247 of 1928.
Acts of La., 126 of 1932.
Acts of La., 48 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of three members appointed by the Governor from the first, second, and third districts as defined in the Act. Each member must be a practical barber who has barbered for five years in Louisiana, two in his district; prior to his appointment. The terms are for three years, with one each year. The Governor may remove a member for cause. The Board elects a president, vice-president, and secretary from membership. A majority of the Board constitutes a quorum. The secretary receives not more than $2,500 a year, plus traveling and other necessary expenses, and the other two members receive $8 a day in attendance upon sessions, plus necessary traveling and hotel expenses. The money comes from fees collected.

Duties and Powers

The Board is empowered to devise means for eliminating unfair, unjust, destructive, demoralizing, and uneconomic trading practices in the operation of barber shops. It is given power to supervise and regulate the barber industry. It acts as mediator and arbiter in any controversy among barbers. It has power of making investigations of

the conditions of the industry. It conducts hearings and issues subpoenas to witnesses, and the production of books, papers, and documents in receiving testimony. The Board fixes the minimum price level of barbers, and approves the agreements that are made by the barbers of each Judicial District. The secretary must keep a record of proceedings, and the Board must report annually to the Governor, making a full statement of its work, with recommendations. The Board has authority to employ inspectors, clerks, and other assistants as it deems necessary. It has authority to make reasonable rules and regulations for the administration of the Act and to prescribe sanitary requirements for barber shops and schools, subject to the approval of the State Board of Health. Each barber shop or school must be furnished with a list of rules and regulations, and the Board or its agents have the right of entrance into shops. The Board must keep a record of its proceedings relating to the issuance, refusal, renewal, suspension, and revocation of all certificates of registration. All owners or managers of barber shops must register with the Board. The Board conducts the necessary examinations, not less than four times a year. For cause, the Board may refuse, suspend, or revoke certificates. Fees for certificates authorized in the Act vary from $1 to $15.

COMMISSION TO DETERMINE THE TRUE VALUE OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 31 of E. S. (2nd) 1935.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of five or seven members of recognized ability in historical research, appointed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Commission was established to examine textbooks used in the State touching upon the Battle of New Orleans and make con-

clusions and recommendations in a report to the Governor concerning any inaccuracies.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR CAMP MOORE CEMETERY

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 105 of 1902.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms from citizens of the State. Members receive no compensation. The Board biennially elects a president and a secretary from its own members.

Duties and Powers

The Board must make biennial reports to the General Assembly. It must clear the grounds, put the graves in order, and place suitable marks thereon, fence the cemetery and in general care for and keep the cemetery in order.

STATE BOARD OF CENSORS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 16 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of three members appointed for three-year terms by the Governor. At his discretion, the Governor may remove any member. Members receive $5 for each meeting and twenty-five cents per 1,000 lineal feet of film previewed, to be paid

out of the fees. They charge $4 for each reel not more than 1,000 lineal feet and $4 for each additional 1,000 feet or fraction thereof. The domicile of the Board is in New Orleans. The Board selects, with the approval of the Governor, a secretary, who serves at the pleasure of the Board, and has power and authority to select, with the approval of the Governor, such other agents, employees and clerical assistants as may be necessary in its opinion and fix their compensation.

Duties and Powers

The Board must examine and censor all motion picture films to be publicly exhibited and displayed in the State. All film exhibited must be approved by the Board. The Board may designate employees to examine and censor film. The Board may pass only film of a moral, educational, or amusing and harmless character. The Board has authority to make all necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS OF CENTRAL LOUISIANA STATE HOSPITAL

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 92 of 1902.
Acts of La., 143 of 1904.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board consists of eight members, appointed by the Governor from the State at large, who serve for four-year terms.

Duties and Powers

The Board has the power to make rules and regulations for its own government, to make all necessary contracts (into which no member shall have entered), to accept donations or legacies, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded. The Board elects a Superintendent for a four-year term, who is chief physician and executive officer. The Superintendent suggests assistants to the Board, and the

Board fixes the salaries. The Governor is president, and the Board elects from its own members a vice-president and an executive committee of four. The Executive Committee must visit the institution at least once a month and report to the President of the Board. The Board must meet at least four times annually. On the second Monday of each session, the Board must furnish the Legislature a detailed report of the financial condition, inmates, etc. The Board elects a treasurer, not a member of the Board, who is ex-officio secretary, at a salary fixed by the Board, and who keeps the accounts. The Board must give 30 days' public notice of contracts to be let, and it is limited by the appropriations and revenues for the institution.

STATE BOARD OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 125 of 1908.
Acts of La., 136 of 1924.

Judicial Decisions

153 La. 349; 95 So. 805.
164 La. 42; 113 So. 757.
171 La. 318; 131 So. 32.
172 La. 261; 134 So. 85.
177 La. 83; 147 So. 692.
13 La. App. 350; 127 So. 467.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board consists of five C. P. A.'s, of whom at least three must be residents of New Orleans, to be appointed by the Governor for five-year terms, with one appointment annually. No member may succeed himself. The domicile is in New Orleans.

Duties and Powers

The Board adopts and enforces all necessary rules, regulations, by-laws, etc., to govern its proceedings and to regulate the mode of conducting examinations. Examinations must be in writing, and must be held at least once a year in New Orleans, and elsewhere if

the Board deems it necessary. Three concurring votes are required to pass or reject a candidate, and the Board has authority to issue certificates. The Board may charge the applicant for the certificate and registration thereof, not more than $25. Out of this income the Board may derive expenses, not to exceed $15 per day per member. No expenses may be charged to State funds. The Board may grant certificates to C. P. A.'s from other states which reciprocate. The Board may revoke a certificate or cancel the registration for unprofessional conduct of the holder, provided a hearing is given within twenty days' notice. The Board may suspend and temporarily recall the certificate, but not for more than one year. The Board may summon witnesses, and has the power to judge and investigate. Concurrence of four is necessary for revocation, and of three for suspension. A certificate must be renewed annually.

MONROE CHARITY HOSPITAL

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 69 of 1930.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board of the Northeast Louisiana Hospital shall be composed of seven members, three of whom shall be residents of Monroe or Ouachita parish, the remaining four being residents of the Fifth Congressional District. All members shall be appointed by the Governor. The Board shall elect a president annually. It shall meet monthly with the President and the Secretary-Treasurer, a non-member appointed by the Board, who keeps the hospital records.

Duties and Powers

The Board shall be charged with direction and management of the hospital. It shall have power to order, establish, alter, and put into execution all the by-laws and ordinances which they may deem best suited to the hospital's interests. It shall appoint persons necessary for the hospital's administration and fix their compensation. At

each monthly meeting, the Board shall appoint a committee to visit the hospital, inspect the same, and enforce the execution of the Board's regulations. The Board shall report to the Legislature, within 10 days after the opening of its session, giving a detailed statement of receipts, expenditures, and other pertinent information. The Board shall have control over the physical facilities and plant of the hospital. It may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded.

SHREVEPORT CHARITY HOSPITAL

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 40 of 1876.
Acts of La., 102 of 1886.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The hospital is headed by a Board of Directors, consisting of seven persons, all citizens and residents of Shreveport or Caddo parish, appointed by the Governor. The Board elects a president annually, together with a treasurer (not a member of the Board) to keep the hospital records. The Board holds monthly meetings.

Duties and Powers

The Board is charged with direction and management of the hospital. It makes by-laws and ordinances which it deems necessary, appoints employees and fixes their compensation. At monthly meetings it appoints a committee to visit and inspect the hospital and enforce the execution of its regulations. It must report to the Legislature within the first 10 days of its session, the report being a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures and other proper information. The Board has control over the physical plant and facilities of the hospital, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded.

STATE CHILDREN'S AID BOARD

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 46 of 1930.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members, bona fide citizens of the State for at least two years prior to appointment, appointed by the Governor. Three members must be women and two must be men. The members serve six-year terms and are paid actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

Duties and Powers

The Board promotes efficiency and uniformity in the administration of the Act. Through the State Supervisor, the Board directs city and parish boards of trustees as to methods of supervision and investigation. The Board must report annually to the Governor and biennially to the Legislature, including the number of beneficiaries, the amount expended, and the merits of the system, along with recommendations. The Board must appoint a woman with five years' social case work experience, two years of which time must have been devoted to work of an executive nature, as State Supervisor. Upon the recommendation of the State Supervisor the Board may appoint assistants as it deems necessary and fix their compensation. The Board has control and direction over the State Supervisor. The State Supervisor formulates and issues to each parish, rules of procedure by which it shall be governed, to the end that uniformity of interpretation and practice shall obtain throughout the State. The Supervisor has general supervision over boards of cities and parishes, acts as general field organizer, etc. She or her assistants must visit the parishes at least once a year and examine the records. The Supervisor must make quarterly reports to the State Board.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 308 of 1908.
Acts of La., 200 of 1914.
Acts of La., 242 of 1920.

Judicial Decisions

165 La. 1070; 116 So. 561.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members, with three constituting a quorum. All must be practicing civil engineers or surveyors of good standing. The members are appointed by the Governor from a list presented by the Louisiana Engineering Society. The Governor may remove any member for inefficiency or neglect of duty. If the Society fails to present a list, the Governor appoints the members at his own discretion. The domicile of the Board is in New Orleans. The terms are for six years, with one appointment each year. Compensation is $10 per day during sessions of the Board, together with hotel bills and traveling expenses, to be paid out of the Board treasury upon certificate of the President and Secretary. The Board is empowered to demand a fee of $1 for certificates, $25 for registration of diplomas, $25 for examinations, and $15 for registration.

Duties and Powers

The Board adopts by-laws, rules and regulations for conducting its affairs and employs the necessary clerical force and professional assistance. One member, after examination, may grant a temporary permit until the next regular Board meeting. Every civil engineer or surveyor must renew his license with the secretary of the Board annually. The Board must publish annually, by April 1, a complete list of licensed civil engineers and surveyors. The Board may revoke any permit or license it has granted when the holder has been convicted of immoral conduct. The Board must make an annual report with recommendations to the Governor. It may accept credentials of other states, provided that such states reciprocate. It examines applicants and registers them upon successful completion of the examination.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 19 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Department consists of a Board of 12 members appointed by the Governor. They receive no compensation except a reasonable per diem and actual traveling and other expenses as fixed by the Board. It maintains offices in the State Capitol. With approval of the Governor, the Board selects a secretary and other assistants as deemed necessary.

Duties and Powers

The Board promotes the civic, industrial and commercial interests and the general welfare of the State, and, particularly, attracts new industries to the State. $5,000 was appropriated for each year of 1936 and 1937 to carry out the provisions of the Act.

STATE BOARD OF GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 172 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor for overlapping terms of five years, one retiring each December 31. At least one member must be chiefly engaged in the business of constructing highways, one in constructing public utilities, and one in the construction of buildings. Each member must be at least 35 years of age and must have been a contractor of not less than 10 years' experience in the State. Members serve without pay, but receive necessary expenses for travel, lodging, etc., while performing their duties.

Duties and Powers

The Board makes its own by-laws and has its own seal. It meets regularly twice a year, in April and October, and may hold other meetings when necessary. It holds its meetings in the City of Baton Rouge. It registers and passes upon all applicants for licenses to do business in the State, and is empowered to revoke any license to a general contractor found guilty of fraud, deceit, negligence, or misconduct.

COMMISSION TO DRAFT A CRIMINAL CODE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 137 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of three lawyers appointed by the Governor. If the Code is adopted, the members are to be compensated appropriately for their services. The Governor designates the chairman, whose domicile is the domicile of the Commission.

Duties and Powers

The members of the Commission have access to all public law libraries of the State for research. The Commission is empowered to draft a criminal code for Louisiana. The draft is to be presented to the Governor who will submit it to the Legislature for adoption in 1938.

STATE BOARD OF DENTISTRY

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 253 of 1928.
Acts of La., 280 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

177 La. 1112; 150 So. 292.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission consists of five Louisiana dentists who have practiced for five years, appointed by the Governor from the roster of the Louisiana State Dental Society and serving five-year terms or until their successors are appointed and qualified. Compensation is $10 per day for actual services, plus five cents per mile traveling expenses. The Board elects its president and secretary, the latter being ex-officio treasurer, from membership.

Duties and Powers

The Board appoints such agents and inspectors as it deems necessary, adopts its own by-laws, rules, and regulations, including fixing the fees to be paid by all qualified dentists. It meets at least once a year, with three members constituting a quorum. It has the power to revoke any dental license for unprofessional or unethical practices.

LOUISIANA DROUGHT RELIEF COMMITTEE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Proclamation by Governor, August 25, 1930.
Amended, August 27, 1930.
Re-amended, September 18, 1930.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Committee shall be composed of 37 members who shall be appointed by the Governor. There is no provision for compensation.

Duties and Powers

In accordance with the request of the President of the United States and the Department of Agriculture, the Commission shall be appointed in order that relief may be had for drought-stricken people of the State, through such assistance as the United States may render.

COMMISSION ON EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 128 of 1924.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of five members, appointed by the Governor, one from each Railroad Commission district and two from the State at large. Members serve without compensation for an indefinite term.

Duties and Powers

The Commission examines the affairs of all State boards and agencies, with respect to their method of transacting business and their sources and expenditures of revenue. Any information necessary may be required from State and local officials. The Commission makes recommendations relative to the consolidation of boards or agencies administering State or local affairs.

STATE BOARD OF EMBALMING AND FUNERAL DIRECTING

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 66 of 1914.
Acts of La., 224 of 1932.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the President of the Louisiana State Board of Health, chosen from a list of 25 names furnished him by the Louisiana State Funeral Directors Association. Vacancies are

filled in the same manner as appointments. The term is five years, with one appointment each year. Recommendations to the Governor must be in by the 15th of June preceding the August 15th appointment. The Governor may remove any member for cause. The members composing the Board consist of two embalmers duly licensed, and three funeral directors eligible to registration, having had experience in their respective professions for five years. Compensation cannot exceed $10 per day while on Board business, to be paid from fees received. Surplus money is held for such compensation.

Duties and Powers

The Board has the power to prescribe a standard of efficiency as to qualifications for those who desire to practice the science of embalming and funeral directing. The Board meets at least once a year, or when necessary. Three members constitute a quorum. They elect on the second Tuesday of July, for one-year terms, a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer from membership. The Board has a seal and adopts by-laws, rules and regulations whereby the practice of embalming and funeral directing is regulated. They renew certificates for practice and examine applicants for new certificates. For good and sufficient cause, the Board may revoke any license or registration certificate. The Board has the power to issue subpoenas, accept oaths, etc.

EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Proclamation of April 4, 1933.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of 15 members, with the chairman and three other members acting as an executive committee.

Duties and Powers

The Commission serves solely in an advisory capacity, except that all matters of major policy must be submitted to it for its

approval, in order that funds available to the Emergency Relief Administration may be distributed justly and wisely.

BOARD OF STATE ENGINEERS

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 19.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 33 of 1879.
Acts of La., 99 of 1882.
Acts of La., 48 of 1884.
Acts of La., 60 of 1886.
Acts of La., 126 of 1910.
Acts of La., 3 of 1926.
Acts of La., 159 of 1928.
Acts of La., 98 of 1932.
Acts of La., 2 of 1933.
Acts of La., 236 of 1934.
Acts of La., 3 of E. S. 1934.
Acts of La., 11 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 1 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.
Acts of La., 3 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 17 of E. S. 1935.

Judicial Decisions

33 La. 833.
34 La. 509.
37 La. 538.
37 La. 908.
43 La. 1013; 10 So. 197.
45 La. 1358; 14 So. 244.
154 La. 743; 98 So. 172.
159 La. 909; 106 So. 377.
171 La. 1096; 133 So. 169.
172 La. 350; 134 So. 246.
179 La. 395; 154 So. 36.
8 La. App. 441.
13 La. App. 459; 128 So. 56.
163 So. 33.
8 F. S. 12.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five engineers appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. One is Chief Engineer, at a salary of $6,000 per year, and the other four are Assistant Engineers at $5,000 per year each.

Duties and Powers

The Board makes careful surveys of water courses, public works and levees of the State and recommends improvements, together with estimates and specifications. It makes reports to police juries concerning necessary levee repairs, together with estimates and specifications, makes such surveys and performs such services as may be required by parochial authorities in the construction and repair of levees and other public works. All works executed under contract must be examined by the engineer in charge, and a report made. The Board takes charge of records and archives of the State Engineer Department. When an extraordinary emergency arises, the Board may distribute the "General Engineer Fund" as it thinks best for the general welfare of the State. It may allot out of the same fund any portion for levee districts coming under the provisions of the U. S. Flood Control Act or to the Mississippi River Commission. Cooperating with the federal government, the Board must make a topographical survey of the State and file a report and map of the survey with the Governor.

EXECUTIVE COUNSEL TO THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 77 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Executive Counsel is appointed by the Governor and holds office at the pleasure of the Governor who made the appointment. Thus, the term of office does not extend beyond the term of office of the Governor. He is paid a salary fixed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Executive Counsel performs such duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in connection with the administration and duties of the latter. He is a member of the Board of Liquidation of State Debt and is empowered to serve as proxy for the Governor wherever the Governor is a member of any board or commission. He must be a practicing attorney and an elector of the State of Louisiana.

STATE FIRE COLLEGE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 121 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The administration of the State Fire College is in a Board of Directors composed of five practical firemen, who are commissioned by the Governor upon recommendation of the State Firemen's Association. The members of the Board hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified. $3,000 is appropriated to carry out the duties of the Board.

Duties and Powers

The Board elects its president, secretary, and treasurer for the administration of its affairs. It holds sessions to instruct representatives of fire departments of the State in all the arts and sciences of approved modern fire fighting, sending first aid in case of drowning and asphyxiation and such other related activities as may be necessary.

FIRE MARSHAL

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 15.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 26 of 1914.
Acts of La., 164 of 1916.

Acts of La., 276 of 1918.
Acts of La., 103 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

166 La. 547; 117 So. 586.
168 La. 714; 123 So. 301.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Fire Marshal is appointed by the Governor and his term expires with that of the Governor. Compensation is $3,000 a year.

Duties and Powers

The Fire Marshal directs generally the investigation of all fires by local officials. He supervises and directs investigations where he deems it expedient. Officers making investigations must make reports of their inquiries to the Fire Marshal, who keeps a record of all fires, together with all facts, statistics and circumstances pertaining to them. He examines or causes to be examined, fires, and determines the responsibility for them. If he deems the evidence sufficient, he may cause a person to be arrested for arson, etc. He has the power to conduct hearings and the right of entry for examination at all reasonable hours. He or his representatives may order fire hazards removed or remedied. The Fire Marshal is authorized to appoint deputies, counsel, detectives and all officers deemed necessary for performance of the duties imposed upon him. Before May 1 of each year he must submit to the Governor a detailed report of his official actions, along with a statement of receipts and expenditures.

BOARD OF EXAMINATION OF FITNESS OF OFFICERS
(State Militia)

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 191 of 1912.

Judicial Decisions

136 La. 1; 66 So. 377.

Head, Type and Compensation

Before discharging an officer who becomes unfit or incompetent, the Governor must appoint at his discretion a Board of not less than five commissioned officers, one of whom must be a surgeon. The Governor may order any officer before a Board of Examination to consist of not less than three or more than five officers above the grade of captain.

Duties and Powers

The duty of the Board of five officers is to determine the facts of the case concerning officers being examined. Such Board is vested with the powers of courts of inquiry and court martial. The Board of three to five members is vested with the powers of courts of inquiry and court martial, and such Board shall examine into the moral character, capacity and general fitness for service of such officer. Jurisdiction of courts and Boards established by the Act shall be presumed, and the burden of proof is on the person seeking to oust same.

LOUISIANA FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 215 of 1928.
Acts of La., 74 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission consists of nine members, duly qualified electors of the State appointed by the Governor, one member from each Congressional district and one, the chairman, from the State at large. Vacancies are filled by the Governor, who also appoints a secretary who serves for four years and receives $300 a month plus expenses. The chairman is allowed an expense account.

Duties and Powers

The Commission is the agency of the State in fostering and promoting matters pertaining to flood control, navigation, drainage, irrigation, water conservation and inland waterways after such projects have received the approval of the Board of State Engineers. It cooperates with the Board of State Engineers in planning such projects and systems for the State, and fosters the maintenance, improvement, and extension of the Intercoastal Canal System. The secretary, who is appointed by the Governor, may not be a member of the Commission. He executes the orders issued by the Commission and keeps records of its proceedings, making a biennial report to the Governor.

LOUISIANA FLOWAGE RIGHT COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 12 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission consists of three members, appointed by the Governor, who are residents, citizens and property owners of the State. Members hold office for two-year terms unless removed by the Governor. The salaries of the Commissioners are fixed by the Governor. The domicile of the Commission is the State Capitol.

Duties and Powers

The Commission is a body politic and can sue and be sued. Its activities are under the direction and supervision of the Governor. It has power to carry out, perform and comply with all terms and provisions of such contracts and commitments as the Governor or other proper and constituted authority may make. The Commission may acquire, obtain, assure, transfer, convey, warrant, indemnify, receive, purchase, sell, handle and deal in property easements, servitudes, flowage rights and rights of way for levees and levee foundations and levee materials, appurtenances and facilities required or

necessary in carrying out any plan or program contemplated by any State or Federal Act. The Commission has power to expropriate, appropriate and fully exercise the power of eminent domain to the end of protecting the people and property from overflows. It may acquire and dispose of property and property rights. A majority of the Commission constitutes a quorum. A biennial report, giving a complete survey of its operations, is made to the Legislature through the Governor. The Commission cooperates with the Board of State Engineers in performing its duties.

LOUISIANA HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, secs. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 24.1, 25, 25.1.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 95 of 1921.
Acts of La., 123 of 1924.
Acts of La., 127 of 1924.
Acts of La., 236 of 1924.
Acts of La., 108 of 1926.
Acts of La., 143 of 1926.
Acts of La., 290 of 1926.
Acts of La., 330 of 1926.
Acts of La., 293 of 1928.
Acts of La., 294 of 1928.
Acts of La., 1 of E. S. 1929.
Acts of La., 4 of E. S. 1929.
Acts of La., 5 of E. S. 1929.
Acts of La., 63 of 1929.
Acts of La., 9 of E. S. 1930.
Acts of La., 15 of E. S. 1930.
Acts of La., 63 of E. S. 1930.
Acts of La., 21 of 1932.
Acts of La., 74 of 1932.
Acts of La., 79 of 1932.
Acts of La., 162 of 1932.
Acts of La., 29 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 71 of 1936.
Acts of La., 132 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

151 La. 1056; 92 So. 676.
151 La. 1088; 92 So. 709.
154 La. 329; 106 So. 461.
154 La. 383; 97 So. 582.
154 La. 699; 98 So. 92.
154 La. 743; 98 So. 172.
157 La. 782; 103 So. 152.
158 La. 573; 104 So. 372.
159 La. 909; 106 So. 377.
161 La. 435; 108 So. 874.
163 La. 1019; 113 So. 360.
170 La. 863; 129 So. 373.
171 La. 1096; 133 So. 169.
172 La. 908; 135 So. 914.
172 La. 1033; 136 So. 43.
174 La. 968; 142 So. 142.
175 La. 293; 143 So. 266.
177 La. 865; 149 So. 503.
178 La. 806; 152 So. 530.
179 La. 395; 154 So. 36.
181 La. 159; 159 So. 309.
181 La. 814; 160 So. 424.
7 La. App. 319.
7 La. App. 331.
7 La. App. 345.
8 La. App. 441.
13 La. App. 459; 128 So. 56.
14 La. App. 155; 128 So. 694.
14 La. App. 628; 140 So. 282.
16 La. App. 432; 134 So. 704.
16 La. App. 515; 134 So. 313.
18 La. App. 624; 136 So. 771.
19 La. App. 847; 140 So. 863.
152 So. 329.
153 So. 378.
163 So. 33.
8 F. S. 12.
74 F. (2d) 911.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of three members, qualified electors of the State, selected by the Governor for six-year terms at salaries of $5,000 a year each, plus actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of duty.

Duties and Powers

The Commission selects the State Highway Engineer. With approval of the Commission, the Highway Engineer may appoint and fix the compensation of such assistant engineers and subordinates as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Commission's work. He keeps on file copies of all plans, specifications, and estimates prepared by the Commission, collects information on the highways and bridges of the several parishes, and investigates and reports on the methods of road construction and maintenance best adapted to the various sections of the State. He exchanges information with local officials in charge of highways and bridges. Subject to the approval of the Commission, he determines the character of improvements to be made. He has supervision over the construction, repair, and maintenance of all roads and bridges under the provisions of the Act, and prepares or approves all plans, specifications, and estimates for them. He performs other duties assigned to him by the Commission.

The Commission holds meetings at such times and places as it deems necessary in performing its duties, determines questions relating to general policy and the conduct of its general work, plans and organizes an efficient and continuous system of inspection for maintenance, repair, and inspection of State highways and bridges, improves such roads as it deems most desirable and advantageous to the entire State system, takes over and controls ferries, bridges, and other means of water transportation as it deems desirable, purchases all materials necessary for the construction and maintenance of highways and bridges, acquires gravel, shell or rock deposits necessary in road and bridge building, employs any and all laborers necessary for the performance of its duties, contracts with the Louisiana State Penitentiary for the employment of convicts to work roads, acquires rights of way and dirt for highways, takes over all public roads included in the State system, alters locations of roads, and sells lands and implements not in use. It establishes rules and regulations as it may deem necessary, and organizes its annual program under a budget system.

The Highway Commission may dedicate license revenues for buying the Lake Pontchartrain Bridge and hardsurfacing the highway to New Orleans.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF HOUMA HARBOR AND TERMINAL DISTRICT

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 149 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is appointed by the Governor and is composed of five members who are electors residing within the Houma Harbor and Terminal District. Vacancies are filled by the Governor. Members serve six-year overlapping terms without compensation.

Duties and Powers

The Board has power to organize and reorganize legal, executive, engineering, clerical and other departments and forces of the Board and fix the duties, powers and compensation of all officers, agents, and employees under its direction. It has power to regulate the commerce and traffic of the Harbor and Terminal District. It has all the rights, privileges, and immunities granted to corporations in the State, may own and administer, contract, operate, and maintain wharves, warehouses, etc., for the use of the district.

INSURANCE COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 302 of 1926.
Acts of La., 20 of E. S. 1934.

Judicial Decisions

177 La. 1091; 150 So. 286.
179 La. 551; 154 So. 448.
150 So. 92.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year overlapping terms. Each receives $3,600 per year. Vacancies are filled by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Commission supervises the organization, operation, and expenses of the rating and fire prevention bureau. It has the power to suspend or revoke the license issued to any stock insurance company, any fire insurance company, or any fire insurance agent for failure to comply with the Act. It has general supervision over the Louisiana Rating and Fire Prevention Bureau. It has the power to examine actions of the latter. Actions of the Commission are subject to review by the courts.

KEEPER OF THE STATE HOUSE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 46 of 1882.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Keeper, a single officer, is appointed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Keeper has charge of halls, furniture, stationery, and other property of the Senate and House, and the rooms, furniture, and stationery of member and committee officers. At the close of each session of the General Assembly, he takes a careful inventory of the equipment of each chamber and gives receipts to the sergeant-at-arms of each house. He keeps and is responsible for all property within the

State House enclosure and building not in actual use and under the custody of any department or officer. He keeps the grounds in order and excludes improper persons from them. His hours of duty are from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. every day in the year. He cannot leave at night until the night watchman arrives to take charge and, conversely, the night watchman cannot leave in the morning until the Keeper arrives.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 30 of 1936.
Acts of La., 97 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Department is under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Labor. The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, serving at his pleasure. His term of office is four years or until his successor is appointed and qualified. All vacancies are filled by the Governor. The salary of the Commissioner is fixed by the Governor and may not be changed during his term of office. The Department is divided into three main Divisions: (1) The Commissioner of Labor; (2) The Bureau of Women and Children; (3) The Bureau of Standards and Inspection. The Department is domiciled in Baton Rouge and the Commissioner and assistant must reside in Baton Rouge and devote their full time to the duties of their office.

Duties and Powers

The Louisiana State Employment Service, as established by Act 234 of 1934, and the Board of Arbitration and Mediation created by Act 139 of 1914 are abolished and their duties transferred to the Department of Labor. The Commissioner has charge of the administration and enforcement of all laws, rules and regulations concerning the Department. He, with consent of the Governor, appoints the assistant commissioner, such heads of Bureaus, and inspectors, statis-

ticians, and other assistants and employees as may be deemed necessary. The salaries of these employees are fixed by the Commissioner upon approval of the Governor. The Commissioner has power to prescribe rules and regulations of employees and receive reports and records from them. He has the power to enter any place of employment at a reasonable time in order properly to perform his duties and make necessary inspections. He must do all in his power to promote voluntary arbitration, mediation and conciliation of disputes between employers and employees. He must make all inspections necessary in order to see that the laws, rules and regulations of the Department are carried out. The Commissioner collects and publishes statistical information on employment and labor. He makes an annual report to the Governor of the activities of the Department. The Commissioner prescribes certain safety rules and regulations in order to prevent accidents and for protection against disease.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAKE CHARLES HARBOR AND TERMINAL DISTRICT

Constitutional Provisions

Art. XIV, sec. 30.2.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 68 of 1921.
Acts of La., 55 of 1924.
Acts of La., 67 of 1924.
Acts of La., 58 of 1926.
Acts of La., 139 of 1932.
Acts of La., 124 of 1934.

Judicial Decisions

153 La. 857; 96 So. 787.
153 La. 961; 96 So. 824.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of five members, who must be citizens of the United States and qualified voters and taxpayers within the limits of the district. They are appointed by the Governor for six-year overlapping terms, and vacancies are filled by the Governor. Members receive no compensation. They elect from membership a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. Three members

constitute a quorum. An annual report must be submitted to the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Commissioners have full corporate powers in the State. The powers are defined by the Legislature. They have the power to fix the duties, powers, and compensation of all employees. They regulate traffic and commerce of said harbor and terminal district. They are empowered to make application to the Secretary of Commerce of the United States for the purpose of establishing, operating, and maintaining foreign-trade zones in the district. They have the power to erect buildings necessary for compliance with this provision. They are empowered to own, operate, administer, and maintain wharves, warehouses, landings, docks, sheds, belt and connecting railroads, canals, locks, etc., necessary or proper for the use and development of business in the district. The Commissioners have the right to acquire property for the district and to construct works of public improvement. They may charge fees for vessels arriving or carrying cargo. They have the power to borrow money to finance the district and to issue negotiable bonds.

LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 87 of 1886.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Inspector is appointed by the Governor and receives a third of all fees collected.

Duties and Powers

He inspects and examines animals to be slaughtered under the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health.

HUEY P. LONG MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 56 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of five members who are appointed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Commission is empowered to cause to be erected by popular subscription a monument or suitable memorial to Huey P. Long, to be situated upon the Huey P. Long burial plot on the Capitol grounds. The Commission is authorized to receive gifts, donations and popular subscriptions from any source. It has power to adopt rules, regulations and forms necessary to enable it to perform its duties.

LONGFELLOW-EVANGELINE PARK COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 52 of 1930.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for overlapping terms of five years. Members serve without compensation.

Duties and Powers

The Commission meets at least once a year upon call of the Chairman or a majority of the members. It elects annually from

membership a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary-treasurer. It may accept any property as additions to the park, and has the power to improve and maintain the park.

LOUISIANA HOMEOPATHIC STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 12.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 56 of 1914.
Acts of La., 54 of 1918.

Judicial Decisions

140 La. 405; 73 So. 248.
157 La. 321; 102 So. 415.
161 La. 761; 109 So. 472.
163 La. 701; 112 So. 655.
18 La. App. 660; 109 So. 472.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members recommended by the Hahnemann Medical Association of Louisiana and appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. Members must be graduate physicians and practitioners. Three constitute a quorum. The Governor may remove members for inefficiency or neglect of duty. Regular meetings must be held twice yearly in New Orleans, but special meetings may be held anywhere in the State when called by the President at any time when he or the majority of the Board deems it expedient. Compensation is $10 per day during sessions, plus hotel and traveling expenses.

Duties and Powers

The Board examines all applicants who propose to practice the homeopathic system of medicine. A certificate of the Board constitutes proof of the efficiency of a practicing homeopathic physician. Examinations and answers must be in writing and must be kept for two years. One member, after examination of an applicant, may grant a temporary permit to practice, which will be good until the next regular Board meeting. The Board selects its officers and frames

and adopts such rules and by-laws as may be necessary for the efficient operation of the Board. For each certificate the Board may demand a fee not in excess of $5. The fee for examinations is $25, and that for temporary permits is $10. The Board may waive examinations for an applicant examined in another State, provided such examination is equivalent to "Class A College Standard American Medical Association." The Board must report annually to the Governor and submit recommendations. It must examine midwives and one member may issue temporary permits. Certificates are renewed annually by the secretary of the Board. The Board must publish annually a list of the names and addresses of legal holders of certificates, and must also furnish the same to the State Board of Health and the Internal Revenue Department. The Board may issue injunctions against those practicing medicine without a certificate, and may refuse to grant or suspend a certificate for enumerated reasons. The expenditures of the Board must come out of the revenue collected from fees, etc.

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 12.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 56 of 1914.
Acts of La., 54 of 1918.

Judicial Decisions

140 La. 405; 73 So. 248.
157 La. 321; 102 So. 415.
161 La. 761; 109 So. 472.
162 La. 681; 111 So. 58.
162 La. 689; 111 So. 62.
13 La. App. 244; 126 So. 587.
159 So. 747.
14 Ct. App. 335.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members recommended by the Louisiana State Medical Society and appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. Members must be graduate, practicing physicians,

and three constitute a quorum. The Governor may remove members for inefficiency or neglect of duty. Regular meetings are held twice yearly in New Orleans, but special meetings anywhere in the State may be called when the president or a majority of the members deems it expedient. The Board selects its officers and frames and adopts such rules and by-laws as may be necessary for its efficient operation. Compensation is $10 per day during a session, plus hotel and traveling expenses. For each certificate the Board may demand a fee not to exceed $2. The examination fee is $25, and temporary-permit fees are $10.

Duties and Powers

The Board examines all applicants other than those who propose to practice homeopathic medicine. If the diploma and examination of an applicant are satisfactory to the Board, it issues a certificate. The Board may waive examination for an applicant examined in another state, provided that such examination is equivalent to "Class A College Standard American Medical Association." The Board must report annually to the Governor, making recommendations. It examines midwifes, and one member may issue temporary permits. The certificates must be renewed annually by the secretary of the Board. It must publish annually a list of the names and addresses of legal holders of certificates, and also must furnish the same to the State Board of Health and the Internal Revenue Department. The Board may issue injunctions against those who practice without a certificate, and may refuse to grant or may suspend a certificate for any of the enumerated reasons. Expenditures of the Board must come out of the revenue collected from fees, etc.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF CHIROPODISTS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 159 of 1916.

Judicial Decisions

162 La. 681; 111 So. 58.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State, which has discretionary power to appoint two members of the Louisiana State Chiropodists Association, when, and only when, such Board or Committee thereof is acting as a Board of Examiners of applicants for a license to practice chiropody in the State. Such two members, when appointed, constitute and form part of this examining board or committee thereof only under such rules or regulations as the Board may determine. Compensation is $10 per day while members are engaged in official duties, plus the necessary traveling expenses, to be paid from fees.

Duties and Powers

The Board examines applicants for certificates to practice chiropody. It may revoke, after hearings and by majority vote, any certificate it has issued and may cancel the license of any chiropodist obtaining the same illegally. The Board may revoke the license of any chiropodist it finds guilty of grossly unprofessional or dishonest conduct, and must investigate complaints of same.

MILNE ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE ORPHAN BOYS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 4 of 1839.

Judicial Decisions

12 La. Ann. 384.
143 La. 858; 79 So. 515.

Head, Type and Compensation

The members pay an annual fee of $10 or a life-membership fee of $50. On the first Monday of January of each year, the members elect eight persons to serve as directors for one year. The Governor fills vacancies.

Duties and Powers

The Home is given the powers of a corporation. The directors appoint such officers and servants as may be necessary for the asylum.

They must render an annual report to the Legislature. The asylum is subject to visitation by the Legislature.

MILNE ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE ORPHAN GIRLS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 3 of 1839.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The members pay an annual fee of $10 or a life-membership fee of $50. On the first Monday of January of each year, the members elect eight persons to serve as directresses for one year. The Governor fills vacancies.

Duties and Powers

The Home is given the powers of a corporation. The directresses appoint such officers and servants as may be necessary for the asylum. They must render an annual report to the Legislature. The asylum is subject to visitation by the Legislature.

NIGHT WATCHMAN FOR STATE HOUSE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 46 of 1882.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The night watchman is appointed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The night watchman is on duty from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. every day, and must inspect the State house thoroughly within and without

and from roof to basement at 10 p. m. and as often as the Governor may direct. He must extinguish all unnecessary fires and lights and is responsible for all loss or damage to property within the Capitol or its enclosure which results from his negligence.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF NURSES

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 138 of 1912.
Acts of La., 46 of 1922.
Acts of La., 4 of 1926.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms from a list submitted by the Louisiana State Nurses Association. There must be one appointment each year. There must be three graduate registered nurses and two qualified registered physicians on the Board, and when a vacancy occurs the Nurses Association must submit two names to the Governor. The Board elects annually a president and secretary, the latter also acting as treasurer. Special meetings of the Board are called by the Secretary upon the written request of any two members to the President, who presides over meetings. The Board is authorized to adopt such by-laws as may be necessary. The Secretary must keep a record of all nurses duly registered. Meetings must be held twice a year at the domicile. Compensation is $10 per day for members while engaged in official service, plus all legitimate and necessary expenses, to be paid out of fees collected.

Duties and Powers

The Board prosecutes persons violating the Act, examines all applicants for registration, and issues certificates. It inspects and accredits hospitals. The Board may grant certificates to registered nurses of other states which reciprocate. It may revoke a certificate

if the holder is convicted of a crime or is found guilty of immoral conduct.

COMMISSION TO DRAFT "A CODE OF THE OIL, GAS, AND MINERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA"

Constitutional Provisions

Art. III, sec. 38.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 170 of 1936.
Acts of La., 320 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

This Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor. Three must be lawyers of not less than 10 years' experience, and the other two must be citizens of the State who have not less than five years' practical experience in buying, selling, leasing or operating oil, gas or mineral rights within the State. These members are to receives no compensation whatsoever, either for services or expenses.

Duties and Powers

The Commission is to draft a code to be known as "A Code of the Oil, Gas, and Mineral Laws of the State of Louisiana," which code shall codify all the laws of the State relative to the private ownership, leasing, selling, mortgaging of oil, gas or other minerals. The Code, when completed, shall be submitted to the Governor, who shall present it to the legislature for its approval in 1938. The Commission meets at such time and place as they may deem proper.

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRY EXAMINERS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 193 of 1920.
Acts of La., 181 of 1920.
Acts of La., 134 of 1922.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board consists of five members, each of whom must have practiced optometry in the State for seven years, appointed by the Governor, each member from a list of five presented by the Louisiana State Association of Optometrists. The term is five years. The Governor may remove a member for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or violation of the Act. Members hold certificates issued under the Act. The Board chooses from its membership a president and a secretary-treasurer. Three constitute a quorum. The Board must meet at least twice annually in New Orleans. Compensation must not be more than $8 per day for actual services, plus mileage at three cents per mile, to be paid out of fees collected. The Board is empowered to charge $25 for each examination and certificate. The annual license fee is $2.

Duties and Powers

The Board adopts all needful by-laws and regulations for its management and defines the duties of its officers. It examines applicants and issues certificates according to the provisions of the Act. The Board may waive examination if the applicant has passed equivalent examinations in another state. The Secretary must file with the Governor annually a list of registered optometrists. The Board may refuse to issue or renew, or may suspend or revoke, a certificate of registration for an enumerated list of causes.

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 185 of 1908.
Acts of La., 91 of 1932.

Judicial Decisions

162 La. 681; 111 So. 58.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board consists of five respectable osteopaths practicing in the State appointed by the Governor for overlapping terms of five years. Compensation must not be more than $10 per day of actual service, plus traveling expenses, all to come from fees. The Board elects a president, secretary, and treasurer, each to serve for a year. It meets in New Orleans upon call of the President and at such times and places as the majority of the Board may desire. Three members constitute a quorum, and the same number is required to grant a certificate.

Duties and Powers

The Board formulates rules and regulations to govern its actions, keeps a record of its proceedings and a register of pertinent information of all applicants for certificates, holds examinations for the granting of certificates, reports to the prosecuting officers all violations of the Act, and registers applicants after they satisfy certain statutory requirements. It may recognize certificates of other states if such states reciprocate. An annual report must be made to the Governor.

OYSTER INSPECTORS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 51 of 1910.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

An inspector is appointed for each parish which ships oysters. His salary is paid by the shippers.

BOARD OF PAROLE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 331 of 1926.
Acts of La., 26 of 1928.
Acts of La., 12 of 1932.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of three members appointed by the Governor. The Board elects one of its members president, chooses a secretary, who need not be a member, and appoints a parole officer at not more than $3,600. Each member of the Board receives $10 per day of actual service, plus five cents per mile for transportation.

Duties and Powers

The Board determines when and under what circumstances a prisoner sentenced to an undetermined sentence shall be paroled. It must provide a uniform system of marking prisoners. The Parole Officer must keep a complete docket or record of all paroled prisoners, have general supervision of same, enforce all requirements set up by the Board of Parole, make full and complete reports to the Board and be subject to all orders of the Board. He investigates all complaints and charges against paroled prisoners, has full authority to order the arrest and apprehension of violators of parole, and gives a report of the same to the Board, which may give a hearing. The Board receives applications for parole and then investigates the record of the prisoner before his sentence and his conduct as a prisoner. It may grant a paroled prisoner a permit to leave the State.

TRAVELING WARDEN OF STATE PENITENTIARY

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 127 of 1896.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Traveling Warden is appointed by the Governor for a four-year term, subject to removal for cause. He receives $1,500 a year compensation, plus traveling expenses limited to $300 a year.

Duties and Powers

He acts as the representative of the Governor. He holds office in Baton Rouge and makes monthly, stated visits to convict camps throughout the State and to such other places at which convicts are employed and to the State Penitentiary, inspecting the same and making regular monthly reports of conditions and operations to the Governor and to the Board of Control of the Penitentiary. He performs any other duties the Governor may designate.

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 12.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 66 of 1888.
Acts of La., 144 of 1902.
Acts of La., 165 of 1914.
Acts of La., 223 of 1924.
Acts of La., 304 of 1926.
Acts of La., 177 of 1934.
Acts of La., 14 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 16 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 305 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

105 La. 535; 29 So. 989.
110 La. 99; 34 So. 159.
115 La. 950; 40 So. 365.
116 La. 165; 40 So. 604.
141 La. 896; 75 So. 835.
142 La. 15; 76 So. 219.
182 La. 908; 167 So. 725.
7 La. App. 908.
52 La. App. 936.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of nine reputable pharmacists of at least five years' standing appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, two assuming office each two years. The Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association may submit names to the Governor, who may choose members from such list. The domicile is in New Orleans. The Board elects a president and secretary-treasurer who serve during their membership. Fines for violation of the provisions of the Act, and fees, vary from $1 to $25, such charges going to the Board.

Duties and Powers

The Board holds examinations and grants certificates of registration and renewals thereof, reports to the prosecuting officer of the State all persons violating the Act, renews registrations annually for $1, makes rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act, grants certificates of registration upon presentation of proper diplomas or affidavits as to certain facts, and makes a biennial report, with recommendations, to the Governor. It promulgates and adopts standards and requirements for recognition of schools and colleges of pharmacy.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PILOTS FOR ATCHAFALAYA BAY AND RIVER

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 99 of 1858.
Acts of La., 63 of E. S. 1899.
Acts of La., 99 of 1880.
Acts of La., 130 of 1890.
Acts of La., 109 of 1894.
R. S., sec. 2,687-18

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of three persons appointed by the Governor from the branch pilots. Members serve for four-year terms without pay, and may be removed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Board examines and approves Atchafalaya Bay pilots and makes the necessary rules and regulations.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PILOTS FOR CALCASIEU BAR, PASS AND RIVER

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 99 of 1880.
Acts of La., 130 of 1890.
Acts of La., 109 of 1894.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of three members of practical experience, appointed by the Governor for four-year terms without compensation. Upon complaint of neglect of duty by a majority of the duly commissioned pilots, members of the Board may be removed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Board recommends to the Governor for appointment one or more persons whom it deems competent to fulfill the duties of pilots for Calcasieu Bar, Pass and River. It makes rules and regulations for pilots, masters, and owners of vessels plying in the above waters, fixes the rate of pilotage from the bar, and examines applicants.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 20 of 1932.
Acts of La., 21 of 1932.
Acts of La., 19 of E. S. (1st) 1934.

Acts of La., 22 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 27 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.
Acts of La., 21 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.
Acts of La., 41 of 1936.
Acts of La., 94 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Department is headed by the Superintendent of State Police, appointed by the Governor, who serves until his resignation or removal by the Governor for cause. An assistant superintendent is also appointed by the Governor. The Department assumed the duties and supervision of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation and the State Highway Patrol, which are divisions in the Department. Officers are provided for in Baton Rouge. The Superintendent establishes and maintains a classification system of the ranks and grades and positions for the employees of the Department. He devises and administers examinations for all applicants for positions. He is authorized to organize and maintain a training school for all employees of the Department. The Superintendent, with the approval of the Governor, has power to devise and put into effect rules and regulations for the administration of the Department. He may discharge, demote, or suspend any employee for cause; but no discharge can be made until after a hearing is held before a trial board. The Superintendent approves all expenditures of the Department, establishes headquarters and stations in such localities as he deems advisable and reports annually to the Governor, showing the activities of the Department. The Department prevents and detects crime, apprehends criminals, enforces traffic laws of the State and performs such other related duties as may be imposed upon it by the legislature. It cooperates with the game wardens and local officers in enforcing the law. It exercises all authority vested in the State Highway Patrol by Acts 20 and 21 of 1932.

The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation receives and keeps records of all criminals and suspects, stolen automobiles and other property, keeps an accurate file of all information received from local and State enforcement officers. Upon application, information must be furnished to any sheriff or chief of police, chief enforcing

officer of any state, to any prosecuting attorney, or to any judge of a court in the State. It cooperates with the Division of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice and with similar bureaus in other states and cities. It has power to organize and maintain scientific crime laboratory facilities.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 16, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 17.
Art. VI-A, sec. 5.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 17 of E. S. (2nd) 1935.

Judicial Decisions

153 La. 664; 96 So. 510.
164 La. 369; 113 So. 879.
174 La. 516; 141 So. 46.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, one being appointed each year. The Governor may remove them for cause only and with a public hearing.

Duties and Powers

The Board may borrow money, issue notes and bonds under certain conditions (approval of the Governor and Auditor, etc.), collect charges for wharfage, tollage, storage, etc., maintain docks and warehouses, and a navigation canal, may lease certain lands, and may create and organize industrial districts, may organize and reorganize its various departments and fix duties, powers, and compensation of all its employees, excepting the civil service requirements established by the law. The Board may own, operate, and control a Public Cotton Warehouse in New Orleans.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, PORT OF NEW ORLEANS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 63 of E. S. 1877.
Acts of La., 99 of 1880.
Acts of La., 130 of 1890.
Acts of La., 109 of 1894.
Acts of La., 54 of 1908.
Acts of La., 55 of 1908.
Acts of La., 26 of 1910.
R. S., secs. 2687, 2711.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of three men of practical experience, appointed by the Governor for four-year terms without compensation. Upon complaint of neglect of duty by a majority of the duly commissioned pilots, a member of the Board may be removed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Board examines applicants and recommends them to the Governor. It reports to the Governor any neglect of duty. Upon complaint, the Governor may order the Board, with the Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, to constitute an investigatory body. The Board meets on May 1 and October 1 in a designated place for the purpose of examining pilots. It recommends pilots for the Mississippi River.

SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Constitutional Provisions

Art. III, sec. 28.
Art. VI-A, secs. 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11.
Art. VI, sec. 26.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 25 of 1910.
Acts of La., 60 of 1912.
Acts of La., 77 of 1912.

Acts of La., 198 of 1914.
Acts of La., 12 of 1916.
Acts of La., 109 of 1918.
Acts of La., 32 of 1920.
Acts of La., 69 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

150 La. 473; 90 So. 765.
159 La. 473; 105 So. 377.
174 La. 914; 142 So. 125.
181 La. 974; 160 So. 781.
182 La. 577; 162 So. 185.
150 So. 672.
2 La. App. 703.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Supervisor of Public Funds is appointed by the Governor and serves at his pleasure. He may be removed from office at any time for cause. The compensation is fixed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

It is the duty of the Supervisor of Public Funds to examine the books of each tax collector at least annually, to verify them, and to obtain a statement of the amounts collected and on hand by the collector. The Supervisor is to examine the collectors' bonds and make a report of the examination to the State Auditor. He has the authority to examine and audit the books and accounts of all the public boards and commissions, or any department of the State government. A financial statement must be furnished the Supervisor, at least semi-annually, by all public offices and institutions. He is to check this statement for irregularities and if such exist he is to notify the Governor. The Supervisor is required to prescribe forms for accounting for all public offices and to examine and audit the books of municipal corporations when ordered to do so by the Governor. At the latter's direction, the Supervisor must send secret service agents to any district attorney or sheriff. The Supervisor is likewise required to audit and check the accounts of the Highway Commission at least once a year.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Constitutional Provisions

Art. XVIII, sec. 7.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 14 of 1936.
Acts of La., 20 of 1936.
Acts of La., 33 of 1936.
Acts of La., 53 of 1936.
Acts of La., 57 of 1936.
Acts of La., 61 of 1936.
Acts of La., 315 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Department of Public Welfare is composed of a State Board of Public Welfare, the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and other officers as may be authorized. The Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor. They serve during the term of the Governor appointing them, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. The members of the Board serve without compensation except for traveling and actual expenses incurred in performing their duties. The Commissioner and other officers are selected by the Board. The Commissioner is the administrative officer of the Department. He serves at the pleasure of the Board which fixes his salary.

Duties and Powers

The Board meets at least once each month at the call of the chairman. Three members constitute a quorum. The Board is responsible for the adoption of policies, rules and regulations for the Department. It fixes the minimum standards of personnel and salaries. It administers and supervises all forms of public assistance in the State, and acts as the agent of the Federal government in all welfare matters. It establishes and maintains departments in each parish of the State. The Department administers old-age pensions and pensions of the needy. It supervises blind assistance by the parish departments and prescribes the form of application blanks, reports, etc., makes rules and regulations necessary for the administration of blind assistance,

and it appoints necessary physicians and fixes their fees. It cooperates with the Federal Social Security Board and makes full and complete reports to it of funds contributed by the Federal government. The Department is to aid dependent children throughout the State and has general supervision over them. It is to supervise the administration of aid to dependent children by the parish departments, prescribe forms for the parish departments, and make rules and regulations necessary for carrying out its duties.

RAILROAD POLICEMEN

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 254 of 1928.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

Upon application in writing of any company operating a railroad in the State, accompanied by the statements of three reputable citizens, testifying as to the moral character of the applicant, the Governor appoints and commissions such designated person to act as policeman for such company, upon the premises of such company, or elsewhere within the State of Louisiana, when engaged in the discharge of their duties as policemen for such company. The person shall be a citizen of Louisiana and of good moral character and shall be commissioned for four years, unless revoked by the Governor for cause, or by the company. Compensation is paid by the company.

Duties and Powers

The policemen enforce and compel obedience to the laws of this state and to the ordinances of cities and towns of this state. They must file bond with the Secretary of State.

LOUISIANA REAL ESTATE BOARD

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 236 of 1920.
Acts of La., 175 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

158 La. 111; 103 So. 528.
162 La. 1048; 111 So. 416.
176 La. 854; 147 So. 14.
132 So. 267.
15 La. App. 414.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board consists of five members, citizens of the State and licensed real-estate brokers, appointed for five-year overlapping terms by the Governor and holding office until their successors are appointed and qualified. Two members are appointed from the First Supreme Court District, while the other three are appointed from the remaining Districts. The Board is domiciled in New Orleans.

Duties and Powers

The Board has power to sue and be sued in its corporate name, has a common seal, has power to acquire, hold, and convey property, and may receive applications for licenses in writing. It employs such clerks and assistants as it deems necessary. Licenses may be revoked by the Board for dishonesty, misrepresentation, failure to remit money, etc., on the part of the holder. Ten days notice must be given before a hearing for revocation of a license. The Board must publish an annual list of licenses, renewing licenses annually.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Constitutional Provisions

Art. III, sec. 28.
Art. VI, sec. 26.
Art. VI-A, secs. 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 156 of 1920.
Acts of La., 95 of 1921.
Acts of La., 228 of 1926.
Acts of La., 34 of 1930.

Acts of La., 6 of 1932.
Acts of La., 14 of 1932.
Acts of La., 15 of 1932.
Acts of La., 25 of 1934.
Acts of La., 2 of E. S. 1934.
Acts of La., 3 of E. S. 1934.
Acts of La., 15 of E. S. 1934.
Acts of La., 19 of E. S. 1934.
Acts of La., 69 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

150 La. 473; 90 So. 765.
159 La. 473; 105 So. 377.
174 La. 914; 142 So. 125.
181 La. 974; 160 So. 781.
150 So. 672.
2 La. App. 703.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Department is under the direction and control of the Collector of Revenue. He is appointed by the Governor and serves at the Governor's pleasure. He may be removed at any time for cause. His compensation is fixed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

Whenever it is provided that the Supervisor of Public Accounts shall be a member of any board or commission, the Collector of Revenue is substituted. He exercises the powers and duties of tax collecting that was placed in the Supervisor of Public Account's office. These duties are the inspection of assessment rolls and searching for property not on the assessment rolls. He collects the malt extract tax, the electricity excise tax, the tobacco sales tax, the State motor fuel tax, and the kerosene tax, and aids in the collection of the severance tax. The Collector of Revenue is supervisor of petroleum products and as such exercises control over the testing and inspection of the petroleum products sold or distributed for use or consumption in the State.

BOARD OF RIVER PORT PILOT COMMISSIONERS AND EXAMINERS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 198 of 1928.
Acts of La., 187 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of three examiners, appointed by the Governor, duly qualified electors and residents of the locality. Two must be business men of good standing, while the third must be a licensed pilot. Members serve four-year terms, or until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless removed by the Governor for cause. They perform their duties without compensation.

Duties and Powers

The Board recommends to the Governor one or more persons who are qualified river pilots of at least one year's experience immediately preceding application, competent to fulfill the duties of river pilots within their localities in all navigable streams, channels, and boundary waters, including the Intercoastal Canal, Calcasieu, and Sabine Rivers, bars and passes, and all other navigable rivers and streams in the State, with the exception of the Parish of Orleans, the port of New Orleans, and pilotage jurisdiction on the Mississippi River. The Board of Examiners, in their respective localities, make such rules for the regulation of pilots and masters and owners of vessels plying in navigable waters of the State as they may deem necessary. The Board must report all cases of incompetency to the Governor, who must refer them to the Board and Commissioners of the port for investigation, which, with recommendations, must be reported to the Governor. The Board appoints a body of "River Port Pilots" to be commissioned by the Governor. The Act provides for appointment of one board for each port, with the above exceptions. Each board in its respective locality makes its own rules and regulations.

SAFETY COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 308 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of eight members, one from each Congressional district, appointed by the Governor, who designates one other citizen from the State at large as Managing Director of State-wide safety activities. The members serve terms of four years if not sooner revoked. All serve without salary.

Duties and Powers

The Commission is to create within each Congressional district autonomous volunteer organizations to collect accident information of all character. It is to cooperate with other departments of the State in the promotion of safety and is to organize safety campaigns and other safety-education activities.

STATE SERVICE COMMISSIONER FOR STATE VETERANS OF SPANISH WAR, PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION, AND BOXER REBELLION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 41 of 1930.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The single Commissioner is appointed by the Governor for a one-year term, from service men upon recommendation of the Department of Louisiana of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Duties and Powers

The office location is designated by the United Spanish War Veterans. The Commissioner aids residents of Louisiana who served in the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Chinese Boxer Rebellion, or their relatives, in securing compensation, hospitalization, or other benefits due them by the national or state government. He aids the United States government defeat all unjust claims for aid and benefits. He has a seal of office, and is authorized to administer oaths to persons swearing to the correctness of statements made in connection with applications for any benefits.

STATE SERVICE COMMISSIONER (FOR WORLD WAR VETERANS)

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 144 of 1924.
Acts of La., 306 of 1926.
Acts of La., 182 of 1932.
Acts of La., 180 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The single Commissioner is appointed by the Governor for a one-year term upon recommendation of the executive committee of the Department of Louisiana of the American Legion, from ex-service men. He receives $300 a year, plus all necessary traveling and other official expenses.

Duties and Powers

The office is located at a place fixed by the Governor. The Commissioner is charged with aiding all veterans of the World War in receiving compensation, hospitalization, insurance, or other aid to which they or their relatives are entitled. He aids the United States government defeat all unjust claims for aid or benefits. He has an official seal of office to affix to every document on which his signature

is required by law. He has power to administer oaths and affirmations and is authorized to certify to the correctness of any document which may be submitted in connection with an application.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 103 of 1866.
Acts of La., 62 of 1882.
Acts of La., 128 of 1896.
Acts of La., 179 of 1920.
Acts of La., 11 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.

Judicial Decisions

6 Ct. App. 117.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members commissioned by the Governor, each to be a veteran of the Confederate Army or the son of a veteran of the Confederate Army. They hold office for four years. The Board is commissioned by the Governor and elects from its membership a president; in the absence of the President they may choose a president pro tempore. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum. The Board meets once a month, and upon call of the President.

Duties and Powers

The Board directs the affairs of the Soldiers' Home of the State. It has power to make all necessary by-laws and regulations to govern the Home, and to make contracts for rent, construction, and repair of buildings belonging to or in the use of the Home. It may appoint and remove the necessary superintendent, matrons, physicians, and other such officers and employees as it deems proper and fix their compensation. It may solicit contributions, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all actions appertaining to the Home. The Board reviews and passes upon applications for admission, and must make reports to the regular sessions of the Legislature.

UNIFORM LEGISLATION COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 39 of 1912.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of three persons appointed by the Governor. Vacancies are filled by the Governor. No member receives compensation for his services.

Duties and Powers

The Commission examines subjects upon the uniformity of legislation in the various states and territories of the Union, confers on such matters with commissioners in other states, considers and drafts uniform laws to be submitted for approval and adoption in other states, and devises and recommends such other courses of action to accomplish the purposes of the Act. It must keep a record of its transactions and make reports to the Legislature.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF VETERINARIANS

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 12.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 202 of 1908.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of four qualified veterinary surgeons of good standing with two years of actual experience who are graduates of recognized veterinary colleges. They are appointed by the Governor for four-year terms from a list furnished by the Louisiana Veterinary Medical Association. Vacancies by reason of the death or resignation

of a member are filled by the Board for the unexpired term. There is one appointment annually. The Board elects from its membership a president and secretary, and may create other offices and adopt such rules as it deems necessary. Three members constitute a quorum and a majority present is necessary to reject applicants. Regular meetings are held on the second Wednesday of June each year at the State Capitol, as well as upon the call of the President and Secretary. Compensation is $10 a day while in actual service, plus hotel bills, traveling and other necessary expenses. Expenses are derived from fees, which may be $10 for an examination and $5 for the issuance of a license.

Duties and Powers

The Board has the power to examine into the qualifications of all applicants for certificates of licenses to practice veterinary medicine or surgery, and issue certificates for practice. The Board must keep a record of its proceedings, with pertinent information. It may revoke a license upon evidence that it was secured through fraud or that the holder has been guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. The Board is limited by the Act in issuing licenses.

WORLD WAR MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 64 of 1928.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of from three to five members appointed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Commission was appointed to spend $10,000 for World War Memorials.

STATE ADVISORY BOARD

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 22.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 10 of E. S. (2nd) 1935.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of 19 members, including the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, the Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Attorney General, the President of the Police Jury Association, and 11 others (named). Vacancies, others than of elected officials, are filled by appointment of the Governor, subject to approval by the majority of the remaining Board members.

Duties and Powers

The Board may order the Highway Commission to sell bonds to provide revenue to be disbursed to secure a bridge over the Mississippi River, at or near New Orleans. No money, funds, or credits, which have been or are to be acquired by any public board, public corporation, taxing district, parish, municipality, police jury, or parish school board, from the sale or negotiation of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, or from any loan or grant received or to be received from the United States, or any board, officer, agency, or department of the United States, may be expended by any such public board, etc., without the regulation, supervision, and approval of the State Advisory Board. All contracts and agreements for such loans, grants, or expenditures are subject to the regulation, approval, and supervision of the State Advisory Board. All contracts for the construction of paved highways and of bridges are subject to the approval of the Board. The Board must give consent and approval to certain bond issues by the State Highway Commission, which may divert certain revenues to pay the bonds, subject to the approval of the Advisory Board.

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD FOR THE BLIND

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 101 of 1928.
Acts of La., 184 of 1934.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Superintendent of the State School for the Blind who is chairman, and four others appointed by the Governor for four-year terms, running from September 1. Of these, at least one must be blind or partially blind. Any member may be removed for cause.

Duties and Powers

The Board is allowed only the expenses incurred in the performance of its duties. It elects a vice-chairman and provides for the employment of an executive secretary (not a Board member) and such other assistants as may be necessary. All teachers must be blind or partially blind and, so far as is practicable, residents of the State. The Board has the power to fix salaries. It is domiciled at the State Capital and as a body corporate may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of justice. The Board acts as a bureau of information and industrial aid for the blind and renders the blind various kinds of assistance. Other duties of the Board are: to prepare and maintain complete register of the blind, with pertinent facts; to assist in the marketing of products; to ameliorate the condition of the blind; to inquire into the causes of blindness and assist in preventing them; to discourage blind begging; and to make biennial reports to the Governor.

LOUISIANA CASUALTY AND SURETY RATING COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 44 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of three members. Two are appointed by the Governor and the third is the Secretary of State.

Vacancies are filled by the Governor who has full authority to remove any appointee. Appointed members serve four-year overlapping terms. The chairman of the Commission receives $5,000 annually, the secretary receives $3,600 annually, and the Secretary of State as ex-officio member receives $2,000 annually. The chairman and secretary are designated by the Governor. The Commission is domiciled in the City of Baton Rouge.

Duties and Powers

The Commission adopts its own rules of procedure. It ascertains, determines, and fixes adequate and reasonable rates to be charged on all casualty, surety, fidelity, guaranty, and bonding risks located in the State. It obtains from the Secretary of State and from other sources such information as to assets, liabilities, reserves, expenses, etc., of companies doing business in the State. The rules set by the Commission are mandatory. It may make investigations and adjustments of any unjust discriminations that may arise. The action of the Commission is subject to review by any court of competent jurisdiction. The Commission may employ an attorney, approved by the Attorney General, to act for it in any judicial proceedings. The Commission determines the amount charged each company to pay the expenses of its operation. The expense fund created by such fees is under the control of the Commission.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

Constitutional Provisions

Art. VI, sec. 10.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 101 of E. S. 1921.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of six members, with the Governor as chairman. The other five members are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. Compensation of the members may be actual expenses only. The Board elects a vice-chairman and a secretary, who may not be paid more than $900 a year. The total expense of the

Board must not exceed $3,000 a year. New Orleans is the domicile of the Board.

Duties and Powers

The Board has supervision over all State, parochial, and municipal institutions of a penal or charitable character. The Board has visitorial powers over all private orphan asylums, hospitals, and charitable institutions. The Board has neither administrative nor executive powers. It must report annually the actual conditions of all of the above institutions to the Governor and to the Legislature at each session. In this connection, the Board makes necessary and pertinent suggestions.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS OF BATON ROUGE CHARITY HOSPITAL

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 137 of 1874.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board of Administrators shall consist of the Governor, the Mayor of Baton Rouge, and three other persons who shall be appointed by the Governor. Of the latter, only one may be a resident of Baton Rouge, the others shall come from the State at large. Three members shall constitute a quorum and shall transact all business. The Governor shall be ex-officio president. The Board shall elect a vice-president to preside during the absence of the Governor. The Board shall also appoint a treasurer who shall give bond and security to the satisfaction of the Board.

Duties and Powers

The Board shall appoint a physician who shall render medical service, and who, under the control of the Board, shall have general direction and management of the Hospital. The Board shall fix salaries of all Hospital employees. As a corporate body, the Board may sue

and be sued, may procure and receive donations, repair and improve property, rent and lease property, and may enter into any kind of contract, sale of real estate excepted. The Board shall make all rules and regulations for the management of the Hospital. It shall make annual reports to the General Assembly concerning receipts and disbursements, conditions and wants of the Hospital, patients received and dismissed, number of deaths, recoveries, and all other information needed for the guidance of the General Assembly and for the use of the medical world. The report shall be transmitted to the Governor on or before January 1 of each year, and the Governor shall transmit it to the Senate and the House within 10 days after the convening of the General Assembly.

The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all money for the use of the Hospital and shall control financial business in such manner and under such restrictions as the Board shall prescribe. Appropriations shall be paid quarterly in advance.

STATE COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL (FEEBLE MINDED)

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 141 of 1918.
Acts of La., 139 of 1920.

Judicial Decisions

148 La. 817; 88 So. 77.
156 La. 314; 100 So. 438.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board of Administrators of the State Colony and Training School is composed of five members from the State at large, appointed by the Governor who is ex-officio president. The members must be citizens and serve five-year overlapping terms. Baton Rouge is the domicile.

The Board elects a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. It elects and fixes the salary of a treasurer (not a member) who serves a four-year term, and who is financial officer.

Duties and Powers

The Board has the right to locate, build, construct, and maintain the school in any parish of Louisiana. It has general control and direction of the school and has the power to acquire by purchase, deed, gift, bequest, device or lease, such property, real and personal, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. The Board has the power to erect suitable housing and is empowered to engage in agricultural, industrial, and all other pursuits that may be beneficial or essential for the instruction, training, and proper employment of inmates.

The Board must furnish the Legislature, on the second Monday of each session, a detailed statement of annual receipts and expenditures and of the number and sex of inmates admitted, discharged, or retained. The Board appoints a superintendent, subject to its rules and regulations, who has full authority in the administration of the school, and who has power to employ and discharge all subordinate officers and employees.

The Superintendent must be a graduate in medicine and fitted for the job. He is removable only for cause by the Board. He must examine persons before their admittance, and he may parole inmates.

GENERAL FORESTRY GOVERNING BOARD

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 90 of 1922.
Acts of La., 71 of 1924.
Acts of La., 152 of 1926.

Judicial Decisions

17 La. App. 278; 135 So. 731.

Head, Type and Compensation

The General Forestry Governing Board is composed of four members appointed by the Governor, and the Commissioner of Conservation, who is ex-officio chairman. Two members are well-known timber owners, one is a farmland owner interested in farm land reforestration, one is a member of the Louisiana State Park Association,

and one is the professor of forestry at Louisiana State University. Compensation may be only actual traveling expense.

Duties and Powers

The Board selects, with the approval of the Conservation Commissioner, the head of the Division of Forestry (Superintendent of Forestry). The Board advises on expenditures made by the Forestry Division of the Conservation Department which must be superintended by a technically-trained forester of not less than two-years' experience.

The Superintendent of Forestry directs all forest interests and all matters pertaining to forestry within the jurisdiction of the State. He must take such action as is authorized by law, to prevent and extinguish forest fires. He enforces all laws pertaining to forest woodlands and may prosecute for any violations of such laws. The Superintendent carries on educational work in the interest of forest preservation and must cooperate with private owners in laying plans for the management, protection, and replacement of forests. He must examine all timber lands belonging to the State and reports on them to the Commissioner of Conservation. He is responsible for the protection and management of State forests and must compile statistics of forest conditions. He must prepare a biennial report on conditions and must make recommendations.

The General Forestry Governing Board meets quarterly at the domicile of the Department of Conservation, and not oftener, except on the call of the chairman.

HORTICULTURAL COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 57 of 1930.
Acts of La., 141 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission consists of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration (chairman), the State Entomologist, and the Director

of Extension, together with a nurseryman and a floriculturist appointed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Commission has power to make rules and regulations governing qualifications for persons engaged in the professional services of entomological, plant pathological, tree surgery, horticultural, and floricultural work. It makes rules and regulations to prevent fraudulent practices in such work. The chairman of the Commission enforces the provisions of the Act creating the Commission and all rules and regulations of the body. The Commission passes upon and issues licenses to those desiring to engage in professional work along the above lines in the State and has power to revoke such licenses for cause.

STATE HOSPITAL BOARD

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 86 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Governor and four members appointed by him. The appointed members serve without compensation, but are, upon the approval of the Board, paid a per diem and traveling expenses for attending meetings.

Duties and Powers

The Board provides for the care and treatment in privately-owned hospitals and other institutions, of indigent and destitute persons. It contracts and enters into agreements for the care and treatment of such persons. The Board makes its own rules and regulations necessary to the performance of its duties and functions. It employs physicians, internes and other employees as are deemed necessary and proper to care for indigent persons. It selects the State Hospital Director and the assistant State Hospital Director who serve

at the pleasure of the Board which fixes their salaries. It appoints its secretary and provides for other assistants needed by the State Hospital Director. The Board does not have authority to care for crippled children, they being provided for by another Act.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 248 of 1924.

Judicial Decisions

168 La. 742; 123 So. 310.
141 So. 491.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor, two of whom must be master plumbers and two journeymen plumbers, the fifth being the Supervisor of Plumbing of New Orleans. Their terms are four years. The first members of the Board are appointed, one for one year; one for two years; one for three years; one for four years; and one for five years. They must be qualified electors of the State. In appointing the members of the Board, the Governor must draw from a list of eight names, four presented by any recognized master plumbers' association and four by the journeymen's association. From its membership, the Board elects a president and a secretary and treasurer. The latter receives a salary fixed by the Board. Compensation of Board members may be for legitimate expenses only.

Duties and Powers

The Board must adopt certain tests of qualifications possessed by any person engaged in plumbing work of any character. Upon the satisfactory passing of an examination and payment of a reasonable fee, the Board may issue a license. The Board also fixes renewal fees, which may not be more than is necessary for Board expenses. Nothing in the Act or regulations adopted may conflict with the rules and

regulations of any department of a city of more than 10,000 population. The domicile of the Board is in New Orleans. The Board must see that all persons engaged in plumbing work possess certificates and renewals.

LAND INVENTORY COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 34 of 1920.
Acts of La., 29 of E. S. 1921.
Acts of La., 94 of 1924.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of the Register of the State Land Office, the Attorney General, and three members appointed by the Governor.

Duties and Powers

The Commission must carry out and put into effect that part of the recommendations of the Board of State Affairs relative to public lands set forth in the recommendations of that body to the Governor and Legislature of 1920. Its duties are as follows: to ascertain the amount of land received by the State from the United States under the Congressional grants of 1849 and 1850; to trace transactions since that time; to ascertain how and when levee boards disposed of this land; to ascertain the acres in possession of the State and the various levee boards; and to determine the amount of indemnity lands still due Louisiana.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 274 of 1908.
Acts of La., 304 of 1910.
Acts of La., 211 of 1912.
Acts of La., 129 of 1918.
Acts of La., 6 of 1930.

Judicial Decisions

142 La. 331; 76 So. 790.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration (ex-officio chairman), the professor of veterinary medicine at Louisiana State University, and the Entomologist of the Louisiana State experiment station, plus two members appointed by the Governor who are financially interested in the breeding and maintenance of live stock in Louisiana. Each member must be a qualified elector of the State and serves four years, or until successors have been duly appointed and qualified. Members of the Board receive compensation for actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. Act 304 of 1910 provides for $5 per day during sessions of the Board, sessions being limited to 20 days a year. Five cents per mile expense is allowed for transportation to and from the meetings. The headquarters are in Baton Rouge and meetings are held at times and places selected by four members. Three constitute a quorum. Meetings may be called by the secretary upon written request of two members. Outside of its own members, the Board elects a secretary (a graduate of a veterinary college with five years' experience) at a salary of not more than $3,600 a year.

Duties and Powers

The Board establishes and maintains quarantine lines, appoints inspectors as it deems necessary, and delegates authority to them to enter premises, inspect and disinfect livestock, premises, and enforce quarantine. The Board cooperates with and receives assistance from the United States Department of Agriculture.

It has power to deal with all contagious and infectious diseases of animals, and has full power to make, promulgate, and enforce rules and regulations it deems necessary to control, eradicate, and prevent the introduction of Texas or tick fever and all other animal diseases

in the State. The secretary must make annual reports to the Governor and biennial reports to the General Assembly. The Board takes up tick eradication and provides for the dipping of live stock, appoints necessary inspectors, and makes rules and regulations for carrying its provisions into effect.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS OF LOUISIANA STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 51 of 1884.
Acts of La., 61 of 1886.
Acts of La., 23 of 1888.
Acts of La., 73 of 1892.
Acts of La., 91 of 1896.

Judicial Decisions

134 So. 308; 18 La. App. 270.

Head. Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Governor, as ex-officio president, and six competent white persons selected by the Governor, one from Natchitoches and one from each of the five circuits of courts of appeals, each member to serve a term of six years. Two members are appointed every two years. The President of the Faculty is an ex-officio member. The Board holds one regular session annually, at the close of school, and may call special meetings. The members receive traveling expenses and the same per diem as members of the General Assembly while attending Board sessions.

Duties and Powers

The Board elects teachers for the school, determines their compensation, and manages the financial and other interests of the school. It determines the dates of session, which must be at least eight months, and confers diplomas upon graduates.

STATE MINERAL BOARD

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 93 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Governor, as ex-officio chairman, and four members appointed by the Governor. Appointees receive $10 per diem and the necessary expenses while attending meetings. The Attorney General acts as attorney for the Board. The Board appoints its secretary at a salary of $3,600 per annum and supplies other necessary clerical assistance. It is domiciled in the State Capitol.

Duties and Powers

The Board is a body corporate and has all the powers incident to a corporation. It may sue and be sued and has full authority to lease any lands belonging to the State, including rights of way, roadbeds, lake and river beds, lands adjudicated to the State at tax sale and any other State lands, for the development and production of oil, gas, coal, salt, sulphur, lignite and other minerals. All applications for leases are made to the Board and are passed upon by it. The Board has full authority and supervision of all mineral leases granted by the State, now in effect. It meets at the call of the Governor.

STATE PARKS COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 91 of 1934.
Acts of La., 24 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 32 of E. S. (4th) 1935.
Acts of La., 22 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 107 of 1936.
Acts of La., 112 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of four ex-officio members and one additional member who is secretary, as follows: Conservation Commissioner, chairman; Chairman of the Highway Commission; Chief Engineer of the State Board of Engineers; Register of the State Land Office. The secretary is selected by, and serves at the pleasure of the Governor, receiving an annual salary of $3,000. Other members receive no salaries, although all receive necessary expenses while engaged in the discharge of official duties.

Duties and Powers

The Commission is constituted a department of the State government for the purpose of establishing, protecting and managing State parks and recreation centers. It pays the expenses of employees in its service. It is created a body politic, or political corporation, and is vested with the powers inherent in such corporations. It has authority to sue and be sued. It adopts by-laws for its own government and rules and regulations for control and management of State parks. It must make an annual report to the Governor. It administers the State Park Fund, may acquire movable property necessary to regulate and supervise its work, has power to appoint State Park Wardens, and is empowered to accept from any source, lands or waters suitable for parks or recreation centers. It is given the power to buy lands and certain lands for parks. It may charge fees for the privileges of fishing, hunting, camping, etc., on State parks and has power to borrow money and pledge revenues, not to exceed $25,000. Its domicile is New Orleans.

PINK BOLL WORM COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 72 of 1920.
Acts of La., 99 of E. S. 1921.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission shall be composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture, chairman; the Director of Extension, vice-chairman; the Dean of the Louisiana State University College of Agriculture; and two citizens of the State identified with the cotton-producing industry who shall be appointed by the Governor for indefinite terms. Compensation shall include traveling expenses, plus $6 per day for actual work.

Duties and Powers

The Commission shall investigate conditions in Cameron parish and elsewhere, shall make a survey of conditions to protect the cotton industry of the State, and shall adjust and pay claims.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 38 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of seven members as follows: the Chairman of the Louisiana Highway Commission, the Commissioner of Conservation, the Chief of the Board of State Engineers, the President of the State Board of Health, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, a member of the faculty of Louisiana State University, selected by the Governor from a list submitted by the President of the University, and one member appointed by the Governor. The appointive member is chairman and serves for three years, the position being full time with a salary fixed by the Commission.

Duties and Powers

The Commission may appoint an executive director and a secretary who are qualified in the field of city, county, regional or State planning. It may contract with planners and other consultants for such services as it may require. The Commission is to adopt an official master plan for the physical development of the State. This plan is to be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing an efficient and economic development of the State, in accordance with the present and future needs, resources, prosperity and welfare of the people. It may adopt a master State plan in whole or in part and may from time to time extend, amend or add to the plan. It is to promote a public interest in an understanding of the State Plan and the problems of State planning. It is to advise and cooperate with municipal, parish, regional and other local planning commissions. It may collect information from any public official which may be of use in planning. The Commission has authority to make all rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act creating it.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 87 of 1880.
Acts of La., 65 of 1882.
Acts of La., 90 of 1888.
Acts of La., 118 of 1912.

Judicial Decisions

133 La. 351; 63 So. 45.

Head, Type and Compensation

All members of the Board of Trustees must be of the white race. The Board consists of the State Superintendent of Public Education, the Governor, and one member from each Congressional district, appointed for a four-year term by the Governor, who is chairman of the Board. The Board elects a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer from its membership. The Treasurer may not be in the employ of the University.

Duties and Powers

The Board enacts general rules and by-laws for the University and all its departments. It elects a president of the faculty, professors and teachers, and determines their compensation. The Board also appoints all officers and employees and prescribes their duties and compensation. The Board is required to establish a faculty of arts and letters and may establish a department known as the Industrial and Agricultural Normal School, a "model industrial and agricultural school" of at least eight grades, as soon as practicable.

TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 161 of 1912.
Acts of La., 168 of 1918.
Acts of La., 121 of 1922.
Acts of La., 174 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

181 La. 974; 160 So. 781.
182 La. 577; 162 So. 185.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Governor, the Attorney General and the President of the State Board of Health are ex-officio members of the Commission. The Governor appoints the remaining five members from the State at large, at least three of whom must be physicians. The Governor is ex-officio president of the Commission, but the executive functions are performed by the President of the State Board of Health. The Secretary of the State Board of Health is Secretary and Treasurer of the Commission. None receive compensation except for actual expenses while performing their duties.

Duties and Powers

The Commission is invested with the power to divide the State into Tuberculosis Hospital Facility Districts and provide at least one bed for each death in each district. It may establish and support, in whole or part, beds for the care of tuberculosis in hospitals and insti-

tutions where necessary. The Commission is authorized and empowered to sell at private sale any and all of the merchantable timber on properties at Greenwell Springs Hospital. Funds from such sales are to go to the support of the Hospital.

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 52 of 1918.
Acts of La., 125 of 1922.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board of Vocational Education is composed of the State Board of Education, together with representatives of the State Federation of Labor, to be named by the Governor. The Board is compensated for its expenses.

Duties and Powers

The Board must cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the administration and enforcement of its duties and in performing other official acts necessary to entitle the State to receive its benefits. It has full power to represent the State in any and all matters involving the expenditure, distribution, and disbursement of funds received from the United States government, and to appropriate and use such money as will best serve the interest of the State and carry out the intent of the Act.

The Board may make such expenditures as are necessary for proper administration of the Act, and must cooperate with the Federal Board in carrying out the Federal Act providing for vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

STATE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 246 of 1914.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board shall consist of the Governor as chairman, the Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, and Collector of Revenue.

Duties and Powers

The Board shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly at the beginning of each regular session a projector budget showing the financial condition of the State and the needs of the various State departments and institutions. The heads of State institutions and departments shall submit, not less than 30 days prior to each regular session of the General Assembly, a full and concise statement of the financial condition of their respective institutions and departments and set forth the physical requirements of the institution or department. The budget shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and shall form the basis of appropriation bills.

BOARD OF AUDIT AND EXCHANGE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 65 of 1892.
Acts of La., 130 of 1902.
Acts of La., 9 of 1906.
Acts of La., 28 of 1906.
Acts of La., 63 of 1906.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board shall be composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Secretary of State.

The Governor is ex-officio president. The Board meets quarterly and three members constitute a quorum.

Duties and Powers

The Board shall receive the valid outstanding consolidated bonds of the State and issue in exchange therefor new bonds.

STATE BOND AND TAX BOARD

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 2 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 3 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 6 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 342 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Governor as chairman, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Collector of Revenue as secretary. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum. The domicile is in the State Capitol. Records are not subject to public inspection.

Duties and Powers

No political subdivision of the State may borrow money, incur debt, or issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, or levy taxes, or pledge uncollected taxes or revenues for payment thereof, where they are authorized by the Constitution or laws of the State so to do, or to permit works, construction or improvement of any property, the title to which is in the public, without the consent of the State Bond and Tax Board. The Board must pass upon propositions to incur debt by political subdivisions. Before permitting any works, construction or improvement on any property, each subdivision must obtain consent and approval of the Board. Where the Legislature has no right or authority to effect or supervise the law, the Board has no power. Where the consent and approval of the Board has not been

obtained, contracts, debts, bonds, etc., are null and void. The Board must require petitions for readjustment of debts to be filed in bankruptcy court of the United States by political subdivisions, to be accompanied by written approval of the Board. Discontinuance of public markets in New Orleans requires the approval of the Board.

STATE BUDGET COMMITTEE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 17 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 10 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.
Acts of La., 58 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The State Budget Committee is composed of the Governor, State Superintendent of Public Education, and the State Treasurer.

Duties and Powers

The Parish School Board determines the number of schools to be opened, location of school houses, and number of teachers to be employed, subject to the approval of the State Budget Committee. A majority of the Parish Board may elect teachers without approval of the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Budget Committee. The Parish Board also has authority to employ teachers on nomination of the Parish Superintendent and to fix salaries, with the approval of the State Budget Committee.

The Parish School Board must submit the budget for its parish not later than August 1 of each year to the State Budget Committee for review, examination, and approval—provided that the State Board of Education and the State Budget Committee shall have authority over the budgets of Parish School Boards that incur debts from current operations.

The Parish School Board must submit a list of all teachers and salaries to the State Budget Committee, not before July 1 of each

year, and the Committee may indicate approval or disapproval within 15 days, and may suggest changes. Within 10 days, the Parish Board must submit its revised list and within five days the Committee may approve or make modifications it deems necessary. It may also substitute qualified persons.

CAPITOL BUILDING COMMITTEE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 10 of E. S. 1930.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The committee is composed of the Governor, the Secretary of the Louisiana Tax Commission, the Secretary of State, the Mayor of Baton Rouge, and the State Superintendent of Education.

Duties and Powers

The Committee shall supervise the erection of the Capitol building.

STATE CHEMIST

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 38 of 1916.
Acts of La., 39 of 1916.
Acts of La., 210 of 1916.
Acts of La., 233 of 1934.

Head, Type and Compensation

The State Chemist is director of the State Experiment Stations at Louisiana State University. He receives one-third of all feed stuffs inspection fees in the name of the Louisiana State Board of Agriculture.

Duties and Powers

The State Chemist analyzes samples of soils, water, oil, minerals, etc., when such samples are sent to him, provided that his work shall not be compulsory (presumably only the above duties), between January 1 and May 15. In addition, he has charge of chemical analysis of certain commercial feed stuffs and analyzes insecticides and fungicides.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 22 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 13 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.
Acts of La., 30 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.
Acts of La., 31 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.
Acts of La., 32 of E. S. (3rd) 1934.
Acts of La., 20 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 1 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.
Acts of La., 13 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.
Acts of La., 14 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.
Acts of La., 17 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.
Acts of La., 24 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.
Acts of La., 25 of E. S. (3rd) 1935.

Judicial Decisions

182 La. 213; 161 So. 587.
162 So. 826.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of seven ex-officio members, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, and Secretary of State. The Governor is ex-officio chairman. The Commission selects a secretary, who receives $5,000 per year.

Duties and Powers

The Commission passes upon the heads of all police and fire departments of municipalities, except where such selection is made by direct vote of the people. The Commission has the right at any time to call for examination and investigation of any and all heads of police or fire departments. It has the power to remove such officers if incompetent. In case of removal or the refusal to approve selections made by municipalities the Commission certifies such name or names of persons that it will qualify. If no names are qualified, selection is made by the Commission. The Commission has the power to review and suggest changes in the organization of municipal police and fire departments, and to adopt its own rules of procedure. The Commission has the power to summon witnesses and compel the production of books and papers in investigations, the power and jurisdiction only over the municipal fire and police departments. It has the power to approve all employees of cities over 100,000 in population, to pass upon employment of all state employees, to authorize the Supervisor of Public Accounts to remit directly to New Orleans the proceeds derived from the collection of liquor and occupational taxes, and to suspend any member of police or fire departments.

BOARD OF COTTON PLANT BREEDERS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 78 of 1930.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board of Cotton Plant Breeders is composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, the Dean and Director of the College of Agriculture, and the Director of Extension.

Duties and Powers

The Board makes rules and regulations governing the production, registration, and certification of cotton seed grown or originated of a valuable strain, the pedigree of which is known and which will

transmit its characters to its progeny without any great variation therefrom. The Chairman is the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, who enforces the rules and regulations of the Board. The Board levies a license fee in order to defray expenses, and the fee is paid by the applicant for registration and certification of cotton seed. Registration is voluntary. The Chairman appoints a sufficient number of inspectors to carry out the provisions of the Act.

DEBT MORATORIUM COMMISSIONER

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 2 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 13 of E. S. (4th) 1935.

Judicial Decisions

181 La. 597; 160 So. 91.
182 La. 268; 160 So. 606.
182 La. 623; 162 So. 200.
161 So. 882.

Head, Type and Compensation

The State Bank Commissioner is ex-officio Debt Moratorium Commissioner and performs the duties of that office without compensation.

Duties and Powers

The Commissioner may employ, with the approval of the Governor, such assistance as he may need. Salaries for such employees are fixed by him, with the Governor's approval. The Commissioner has the power to suspend all laws or parts of laws relative to a debt, and he may borrow such funds as are necessary to enforce the Act. With jurisdiction over disputed debts, he may revise and alter terms or orders upon either the application of the debtor or the creditor. Orders of the Commissioner are subject to review by the district courts. This office is to remain effectual only during the continuance of the emergency.

DISBURSING COMMITTEE

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 146 of 1928.
Acts of La., 20 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 2 of E. S. 1935.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Disbursing Committee is an ex-officio commission, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General (or one of his assistants), and the Chairman of the Louisiana Public Service Commission.

Duties and Powers

The Committee supervises the expenditure of sums paid into the treasury by the common carriers and public utilities. It must give its approval of all expenditures incurred from the fees collected and meets at the call of the Governor.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 274 of 1908.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The State Entomologist is entomologist of the experiment stations of Louisiana State University.

Duties and Powers

The State Entomologist is a member of the Live Stock Sanitary Board and has charge and direction of the entire entomological work

of Louisiana State University experiment stations and of the Board of Agriculture and Immigration.

The Board of Agriculture and Immigration has full and plenary power to deal with all crop and fruit pest diseases that may in the opinion of the State Entomologist be prevented, controlled, or eradicated, and to perform such acts as may in the opinion of the Entomologist be necessary to control pests or diseases.

The Entomologist is required to prepare and publish a list of dangerous crop and fruit pests and infectious and contagious plant diseases known or suspected to be present in the State, or which might be introduced. He sees to the printing of bulletins containing such information, remedies, preventives, etc., as he deems necessary. He takes charge of property infected or infested by dangerous pests in order to exterminate them. He may destroy infected property without compensation, and he has the right of inspection. The Entomologist's headquarters are in Baton Rouge, and it is required that he keep a set of books and vouchers detailing expenses incurred in his work. With the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, the Entomologist prepares rules in accordance with the Act.

FUNDING BOARD OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 104 of 1880.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. Two members constitute a quorum.

Duties and Powers

The Board funds all auditor's warrants which it finds to be valid and which are declared to be so fundable by the Constitutional ordinance for the relief of delinquent taxpayers, and such obligations of public charitable institutions as are provided by this ordinance. The Board is required to keep a correct record of all its proceedings.

COMMISSIONER OF INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 233 of 1924.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration is also Commissioner of Insecticides and Fungicides.

Duties and Powers

The Commissioner has the power to make all rules, regulations, and standards effecting a means of control over the manufacture and sale of all insecticides and fungicides, etc. He controls the registration of all manufacturers, importers, jobbers, etc., handling insecticides and fungicides. He issues certificates to those dealing in these products and has the power to refuse to register any product which tends to mislead as to the materials of which it is composed. He has the power to inspect for the purpose of enforcing the Act which levies registration fees of 50 cents per 100 pounds on Paris Green, and 10 cents per 100 pounds of calcium arsenate, lead arsenate, and other insecticides and fungicides.

STATE INSURANCE BOARD

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 155 of 1902.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board consists of the Governor, the Auditor, and the Treasurer.

Duties and Powers

The State may carry its own insurance. All insurance on State buildings and other property belonging to the State is under the control and supervision of the Board, which is authorized to use its discretion as to whether or not insurance shall be maintained thereon. In the event that the Board deems it wise for the State to carry its own insurance on any or all of its buildings, the State Treasurer opens an account, to be known as the State Insurance Fund, and collects premiums. Money thus deposited is under the control of the Board, and in case of loss the Board has the right to draw on the fund to make good the loss. In the discretion of the Board, the State Insurance Fund may be invested in bonds of the State or in bonds of any of the regularly authorized levee districts of the State.

LEGISLATIVE BUREAU

Constitutional Provisions

Art. III, sec. 31.

Statutory Provisions

None.

Judicial Decisions

168 La. 560; 122 So. 850.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Bureau is composed of the Attorney General or his assistant, and two members of the Legislature, one to be selected from each house.

Duties and Powers

All legislative matter intended to have the effect of law is referred, before advancement to the third reading by the house where it did not originate, for examination and report as to construction, duplication, legality, and constitutionality, to the Legislative Bureau, whose report is advisory only.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION OF STATE DEBTS

Constitutional Provisions

Art. IV, sec. 12.
Art. VI, sec. 22.

Art. XIV, secs. 10, 24, 24.2.
Art. XVI, sec. 7(j).

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 20 of 1906.
Acts of La., 9 of 1916.
Acts of La., 6 of E. S. 1927.
Acts of La., 73 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

149 La. 788; 90 So. 196.
153 La. 664; 96 So. 510.
153 La. 857; 96 So. 787.
153 La. 961; 96 So. 824.
154 La. 699; 98 So. 92.
158 La. 659; 104 So. 490.
159 La. 909; 106 So. 377.
160 La. 237; 106 So. 840.
160 La. 247; 106 So. 844.
161 La. 741; 109 So. 408.
161 La. 1002; 109 So. 816.
162 La. 956; 111 So. 341.
164 La. 1020; 115 So. 131.
168 La. 1005; 123 So. 655.
168 La. 1037; 123 So. 705.
169 La. 144; 124 So. 673.
173 La. 699; 138 So. 503.
176 La. 825; 147 So. 5.
177 La. 1; 147 So. 361.
178 La. 46; 150 So. 665.
178 La. 810; 152 So. 531.
179 La. 395; 154 So. 36.
179 La. 862; 155 So. 250.
179 La. 875; 155 So. 255.
180 La. 453; 156 So. 463.
180 La. 512; 156 So. 806.
181 La. 659; 160 So. 290.
182 La. 268; 161 So. 606.
160 So. 449.
158 So. 1.

162 So. 826.
17 La. App. 323; 136 So. 175.
19 La. App. 217; 139 So. 692.
11 F. S. 799.
49 F. (2nd) 374.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and the Speaker of the House.

Duties and Powers

The Board is prohibited from borrowing money except in case of a grave emergency, during the recess of the General Assembly. In case borrowing becomes necessary, the same shall be done only after having obtained written consent of a majority of the members of the General Assembly, which consent may be obtained by letter or telegram. The State Board is authorized to borrow money and incur debt upon the faith and credit of the State to an amount not exceeding the surplus, funded for ten years, of one and fifteen-hundreds (1.15) mill tax, known as "State Bond and Interest Fund," levied by Act of La., 109 of 1921 for payment of bonded indebtedness of the State and interest thereon, after amount annually required to pay the interest and principal due has been deducted, for the purpose of creating a fund from which loans may be made to governing authorities of the Parishes of Louisiana. Such loans shall be made after floods or other public calamities.

BOARD OF LIQUOR PERMIT APPEALS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 15 of 1934.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Auditor,

and Treasurer, with any four of them being authorized to sit and act as said Board at any time.

Duties and Powers

The Board hears appeals from those to whom the Supervisor of Public Accounts refuses to issue a permit. If the Board refuses to issue a permit, the applicant may appeal to the District Court.

MARKET AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 221 of 1908.
Acts of La., 30 of E. S. 1921.
Acts of La., 317 of 1926.
Acts of La., 213 of 1928.
Acts of La., 59 of 1934.
Acts of La., 223 of 1934.

Judicial Decisions

145 La. 1066; 83 So. 255.
148 La. 691; 88 So. 68.
152 La. 393; 93 So. 196.
153 La. 649; 96 So. 505.
161 La. 1051; 109 So. 834.
173 La. 167; 136 So. 305.
175 La. 252; 143 So. 230.
3 La. App. 191.
7 La. App. 342.
9 La. App. 148.
9 La. App. 624; 121 So. 657.
9 La. App. 703; 118 So. 900.
15 La. App. 366; 131 So. 598.
16 La. App. 192; 133 So. 449.
17 La. App. 529; 136 So. 626.
145 So. 403.
159 So. 176.
282 F. S. 826.
23 F. (2d) 940.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of Louisiana State University, and Director of Agricultural Extension Service at Louisiana State University as ex-officio members, and four others appointed by the Governor. Their terms are for four years, or until their successors are appointed.

Duties and Powers

The Commission has the power to enforce the functions of the Act and is domiciled in Baton Rouge. It has the power to adopt rules and regulations for the establishment of standard grades for farm fruits, vegetables, and other products, to inspect all farm products shipped, and to enter into cooperative agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture to enforce rules and regulations for inspections. The Commission has the power to prohibit transportation of vegetables not inspected and to prohibit the mislabeling of farm products. It has general regulatory power over all farmers' warehouses, and the power to issue licenses to "State Regulated Farmers' Warehouses." It encourages the establishment of warehouses in each community. It has the power to inspect and examine warehouses, and to appoint, superintend and discharge authorized agents for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act. This Commission superseded the old Market Commission and the old Warehouse Commission and constitutes a combination of the two. The Commission collects fees for inspection, classification, etc., which must not exceed the actual cost. The Commission elects its own officers. It promotes agricultural interests by developing a warehouse system which will enable the farmer to store his products at reasonable cost. It guides and assists the various communities in planning, adopting, and building such warehouses and devises regulations to govern the building and operation of such warehouses. It has the power to examine qualifications and issue licenses to the manager of each warehouse, and to devise and enforce regulations to carry out the act. The Commission has the power to inspect, personally or through an authorized agent, fruits and vegetables when offered for shipment, and to appoint, superintend, control and discharge such inspectors as may be deemed necessary for enforcement of the Act.

BOARD OF PARDONS

Constitutional Provisions

Art. V, sec. 10.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 134 of 1928.

Judicial Decisions

6 La. Ann. 365.
47 La. Ann. 154; 16 So. 744.
29 La. Ann. 755; 31 So. 132.
34 La. Ann. 1069; 44 So. 481.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, and the presiding judge of the court before which the conviction was held. Members whose expenses are not provided by law have their traveling expenses and hotel bills reimbursed from the same source from which their salaries are paid.

Duties and Powers

The Board of Pardons may adopt for its governance such rules as it deems proper, provided that the Board does not consider any application for pardon until the district attorney of the parish has been notified and given opportunity to attend the session. Sessions are not open to the public.

STATE POLICE RETIREMENT BOARD

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 31 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the State Treasurer, the State Auditor, and the Superintendent of State Police.

Duties and Powers

The Board administers the State Police Retirement Fund. It has control and management of the fund and of the retirement of members of the Department. It makes all necessary rules and regulations regarding the same. It is the duty of the Board to invest such portion of the sums credited to the Pension Fund as are not required to meet current withdrawals.

STATE PRINTING BOARD OF LOUISIANA

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 141 of 1912.
Acts of La., 201 of 1928.
Acts of La., 157 of 1932.
Acts of La., 8 of E. S. (2nd) 1935.

Judicial Decisions

161 So. 364.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Governor, as ex-officio chairman, and the Secretary of State and State Auditor.

Duties and Powers

The Board lets the contract for State printing on the first Monday in November preceding the expiration of the existing contract. Each contract is for two years. The Board must give notice of the letting of the contract by having it inserted in three or more leading newspapers published in the State for three weeks, and by circular letter to ten different printing and binding establishments. Where bids are equal, preference must be given to residents of the State. The contract covers any specific work, and it is sole judge as to whether a contract has been complied with. The contract must also be approved by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, or any two of them. The Board may reject any and all bids. The Auditor, in his report, must include the report of this Board. The Board approves the selection of official printers by police juries, municipal corporations, and school boards.

BOARD OF PUBLIC EXAMINERS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 33 of 1918.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Collector of Revenue, and Chairman of the Board of State Affairs (Tax Commission), with the Governor as chairman and the Auditor as secretary. No member receives any compensation in addition to what he receives in his respective office.

Duties and Powers

The Board examines claims against the State with respect to justice, merits and correctness, and passes officially thereon. If the approved claim does not exceed $1,000, the chairman issues a warrant upon the State Treasurer, duly signed by the secretary, for the amount, stating in the warrant the purposes and reasons for its issuance. If the claim is over $1,000, it must report it to the next Legislature. The Board is authorized to employ an expert accountant or any clerical assistance that may be necessary in making a thorough examination of the claim. The Board is authorized to send for documents necessary for discovering the true facts. The burden of proof rests with the person presenting the claim. The Board is authorized to call upon any department or State official or any citizen for any information, documents, receipts, and papers as will aid it in discovering the correctness of the demand. The Board is empowered to adopt needful rules and regulations. The Chairman may call a meeting when necessary. The Board is domiciled in the State Capitol and holds its meetings there.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION

Constitutional Provisions

Art. XVIII, sec. 18.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 38 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House.

Duties and Powers

The Board furnishes poll registration books and blank certificates to the sheriffs of the various parishes and prescribes the time for registration. Any two members have the power to remove at will any registrar in the State. Should a vacancy in the office of a registrar not be filled within 30 days, a majority of the Board fills the vacancy.

LOUISIANA SECURITIES COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 177 of 1920.
Acts of La., 17 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is an ex-officio body of three members, consisting of the Secretary of State, president; Examiner of State Banks, and Attorney General. The expenses of officers while traveling or on duty are paid.

Duties and Powers

The Commission appoints a secretary, at a salary not to exceed $3,500 a year, and is empowered to employ other assistants as may become necessary. It passes upon and registers all foreign and domestic securities offered for sale and sold in the State, examines books, papers, etc., of any institution offering stocks and bonds for sale, looks into

all stocks, and passes upon the soundness of the issues. It fixes fees for the sale of securities, as follows: $5 for the registration and authorization of each agent each year; a fine of from $5,000 to $25,000 for failure to comply with law or disregarding orders of the Commission, a fine of from $100 to $500 for first offense and from $500 to $1,000 for second offense of all persons or corporations acting on their own behalf without proper approval of the Commission.

SURVEYOR GENERAL

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

R. S., secs. 3740-42, 3749.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Surveyor General is appointed by the Governor and Senate at a salary of $6,000. Besides scientific qualifications, he must know English, French and Spanish. The Surveyor of Orleans parish is ex-officio Surveyor General. He must keep his office in New Orleans.

There is a surveyor for each parish, nominated and, with the consent of the Senate, commissioned by the Governor. Each surveyor must reside in the parish which he serves.

Duties and Powers

Surveyors execute all orders of survey directed to them by any of the courts of the State, and make surveys requested by any person who is interested.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 83 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of the State Superintendent of Public Education, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the Secretary of the Louisiana Teachers Association, as ex-officio members, plus three teachers, one of whom is a parish superintendent, one a principal, and one a class-room teacher. The last three are elected by the members of the retirement system for a term of three years. Trustees serve without compensation but are reimbursed for actual expenses incurred on duty.

Duties and Powers

The Board selects its own chairman and secretary-treasurer. It has general administration of the Teacher Retirement Fund. It must keep a record of all its proceedings, which are open to public inspection. The Board designates the Medical Board, which is composed of three physicians. It designates the actuary who is the technical adviser of the Board. It certifies the rates of contribution payable by the State. It has general supervision of all funds created by the Act, the secretary-treasurer being general custodian of the several funds. The Board selects fiscal agent bank or banks.

VEHICLE COMMISSIONER

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 20 of 1932.
Acts of La., 4 of 1934.
Acts of La., 17 of 1934.
Acts of La., 89 of 1934.

Judicial Decisions

179 La. 875; 155 So. 253.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Secretary of State is ex-officio Commissioner. Funds are appropriated by the Legislature to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Duties and Powers

The Commissioner adopts and enforces administrative rules and regulations, and prescribes terms and conditions necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act. He is charged with the registration of all motor vehicles, trailers, and other vehicles, keeping a record of all automobiles operated in the State, and issuing license plates. The Commissioner maintains an office in the State Capitol, and all records are open to the public.

Motor licenses are charged as follows:

Passenger automobiles (1st class)

Vehicle of 22 HP or less	$7.50	
Vehicle of 23 HP or less	.48	per HP
Vehicle of 31 HP or less	.68	per HP

Motor Vehicles (2nd class)

Net Carrying Capacity	Solid Tires	Pneumatic Tires	Rate Per HP
Up to 2,000 lbs.	$ 7.50	$ 4.00	$ .40
2,001 to 3,000	9.00	5.00	.68
3,001 to 5,000	11.00	10.00	.68
5,001 to 6,000	14.00	13.00	.68
6,001 to 7,000	20.00	18.00	.68
7,001 to 8,000	28.00	26.00	.68
8,001 to 10,000	37.00	32.00	.68

Above 10,000, add $150 per 1,000 lbs. plus 68c, with a minimum of $20.

COMMISSIONERS OF VETERANS FUNDS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 211 of 1906.
Acts of La., 43 of 1908.
Acts of La., 115 of 1910.
Acts of La., 56 of 1928.
Acts of La., 149 of 1932.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Governor is ex-officio chairman. The five other ex-officio members are: Commander, Senior Vice-Commander, Junior Vice-Commander, Quartermaster, and Adjutant of the Department of Louisiana, United Spanish War Veterans, with the Commander acting as vice-chairman. Members receive no compensation, except actual expenses in the execution of their duties, which is paid out of the Veterans' Fund.

Duties and Powers

The Commissioners determine all claims against the Veterans' Fund and pay out the same. All checks must be signed by the Governor and the vice-chairman of the Commission. The Commissioners exercise general administration of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Fund.

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE BANKS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

R. S., sec. 1,543.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The body is a joint committee appointed annually by the Legislature from both House and Senate.

Duties and Powers

The Committee examines the securities deposited by bankers and banking companies, together with all books and papers relating to the business of banking, and makes such investigations as it deems proper.

NEW ORLEANS CITY PARK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

(State Agency)

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 130 of 1896.
Acts of La., 159 of 1912.
Acts of La., 104 of 1934.

Judicial Decisions

157 So. 175.
156 So. 64.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Association.

Duties and Powers

As the agent of the State, the Association has the power to supervise, govern, and control the use of the bed, waters, and banks of the Bayou St. John within the above designated limits to the same extent and in the same manner as the State, itself, might do. The Association may take necessary steps to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

COMMISSIONERS TO RECEIVE LAND FROM THE UNITED STATES

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

R. S., sec. 2983.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission shall be composed of one Commissioner together with the Governor and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as ex-officio members. The ex-officio members shall appoint the Commissioner.

Duties and Powers

The Commission shall be empowered to receive from the Secretary of the Interior, or other officers of the United States, the land-scrip to which the State is entitled and sell and dispose of such land.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF COSMETIC THERAPY

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 135 of 1924.
Acts of La., 245 of 1928.
Acts of La., 193 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board is composed of four members. The President of the State Board of Health is chairman, the second member is appointed by the President of the State Board of Health from among the employees of that Board, and the other two members are appointed by the Governor from among the licensed cosmeticians practicing in Louisiana. Each of the latter must have been engaged for at least five years in Louisiana in the practice of all branches of cosmetic therapy. They must not be graduates of the same school or system of the art, nor can they be connected in any way with a school teaching cosmetic or beauty culture in the State. The term of office is two years.

Duties and Powers

The Board is a body politic, with the power to sue and be sued and to make such rules and regulations as any self-governing board makes. Members receive compensation only when actively engaged in official duties, when they receive $10 per day plus necessary expenses, provided that the Board has sufficient funds. The Board has the power to conduct examinations and to approve courses of training. It may adopt reasonable rules and regulations for the enforcement of its duties and, subject to the approval of the Department of Health, it may prescribe proper regulations governing sterilization and sanitation of all places of beauty culture. The Board has the power during business hours to enter a place, inspect it, and enforce the regulations. The Board must keep a record of its proceedings, and the books are to be kept open for inspection.

LOUISIANA HOUSING COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 13 of E. S. 1918.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission shall be composed of eleven members, with the Governor and President of the State Board of Health as ex-officio members. Members shall be selected as follows: one from a chapter in the State of the American Institute of Architects, one from a bank clearing house in the State, one from an association of commerce in the State, one from the Contractors' and Dealers' Exchange in New Orleans or some other city in the State, one from the Board of State Engineers, two from members of the labor organizations in the State, one from members of the Tuberculosis Commission, and one from a board of trade in the State.

Duties and Powers

The Commission shall have authority to act in conjunction with the United States Secretary of Labor in order to obtain federal aid for the purpose of erecting wage earners' dwelling houses, to collect and disseminate data on the construction of tenant houses, lodging houses, theatres, and parks, and to investigate and report to the Legislature upon the needs within the State of wage earners' dwelling houses.

COURT HOUSE COMMISSION IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 244 of 1910.
Acts of La., 137 of 1926.

Acts of La., 26 of E. S. (2nd) 1934.
Acts of La., 9 of E. S. 1935.
Acts of La., 111 of 1936.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of five members, three appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate and two appointed by the Mayor of New Orleans. Each Commissioner serves a four-year term unless removed sooner by the appointing power.

Duties and Powers

The Commission is charged with the custody, control, administration, and conservation of the new Court House in the City of New Orleans. It elects its own officers.

RATING AND FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 302 of 1926.
Acts of La., 20 of E. S. 1934.

Judicial Decisions

177 La. 1091.
179 La. 551.
282 U. S. 251.
150 So. 92.
150 So. 286.
154 So. 448.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Bureau consists of not less than nine nor more than 25 members, residents of the State, including the State Fire Marshal and one representative from each stock fire insurance company licensed to do business in the State. The members elect their own officers, as follows: president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer. The domi-

cile and office is in New Orleans. There is no term of office, and the compensation is to be determined by the Bureau, with expenses to be paid by assessments against the stock fire insurance companies in proportion to the amount of business done in the State. An expense fund made up of these fees and assessments is operated by the Bureau, and no part of the expenses is to be paid by the parish or State government.

Duties and Powers

The Bureau inspects every risk specifically rated by schedule and ascertains, determines, and fixes the rates of premiums to be charged on policies of fire, windstorm, hail, and automobile fire and theft insurance. It makes inspections of the physical care and condition of risks located in the State, gives information on the safest methods of building construction, and supervises the installation of electrical and heating apparatus and other devices involving fire hazards.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION

Constitutional Provisions

Art. XVI-A, secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 2 of E. S. 1927.

Judicial Decisions

169 La. 427; 125 So. 437.
169 La. 437; 125 So. 441.
170 La. 310; 127 So. 603.
176 La. 687; 146 So. 470.
12 La. App. 488; 126 So. 463.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Commission is composed of nine members, selected as follows: five residents of Orleans parish and four residents of St. Bernard or Plaquemines parish, the two from Orleans being appointed by the Governor, three from Orleans being appointed by the Mayor of New Orleans. Two of the four from St. Bernard and Plaquemines are appointed by the Board of Commissioners of the Lake Borgne Basin Levee District. One from St. Bernard and Plaquemines is appointed by the police jury of St. Bernard parish. One is appointed by the

police jury of Plaquemines parish. Compensation is paid by the Levee Boards.

Duties and Powers

The Commission deals with the Caernavon crevasse. It adjusts losses suffered by individuals, firms or corporations within the area to which it is appointed. All claims must be filed with the Commission, which must certify the amount agreed upon. Every award must be made in writing and concurred in by at least a majority of the Commission's members. The Commission hears and determines all claims filed. It is empowered to take testimony or other evidence to determine claims, may administer oaths and examine witnesses. The Commission has the power to enforce orders through the district court of Orleans parish.

STATE INSTITUTE MANAGERS OF TEACHERS' TRAINING

Constitutional Provisions

None.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 64 of 1894.
Acts of La., 111 of 1896.

Judicial Decisions

None.

Head, Type and Compensation

The State Institute Managers shall be the State Superintendent of Public Education, the President of the State Normal School, and the State Institute Conductor. The Institute Conductor is appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for one year and shall be an ex-officio member of the faculty of the State Normal School. Compensation for his Institute work must not exceed $1,000 per year.

Duties and Powers

The Institute Conductor shall have charge of the State and parish teachers' institutes. The State Managers shall prescribe the order and character of the Institute exercises and such other details as may be deemed necessary.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS OF TULANE UNIVERSITY

Constitutional Provisions

Art. XII, sec. 24.

Statutory Provisions

Acts of La., 43 of 1884.
R. S., secs. 1,354-61, 1,364, 1,368-69, 1,371.

Judicial Decisions

30 La. Ann. 97.
38 La. Ann. 92.
112 La. 656; 36 So. 639.
115 La. 1025; 40 So. 445.
123 La. 594; 49 So. 206.
125 La. 432; 51 So. 483.
179 La. 410; 154 So. 41.

Head, Type and Compensation

The Board of Administrators consists of the 17 administrators of the "Tulane Education Fund" with power perpetually to fill any vacancy in their own number, provided that the Board recognizes the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Education, and the Mayor of the City of New Orleans as ex-officio members of the Board.

Duties and Powers

The Board has full direction, control, and administration of Tulane in all its departments. The Board has full and complete control of all property and rights, as now vested in the University of Louisiana. It has the power conferred by its Charter of 1882, including the power to hold and own all real and personal property belonging or to be acquired, during its corporate existence, for the purposes and objects of its being. The Board has the power to direct and prescribe the course of study and the discipline to be observed in the University. Also, the Board has the power to appoint the President of the University, the professors, tutors and ushers, and the power to fix their salaries. Five members constitute a quorum except for purposes of disposing of real estate or for the choice or removal of the president or a professor or tutor, and then nine administrators constitute a quorum. Every two years, or oftener if deemed necessary, the Board elects one of its own members as chairman.

PART IV

THE REORGANIZATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION IN LOUISIANA

GENERAL REMARKS

WITH one hundred seventy-four separate and distinct offices, boards, and commissions organized by the Constitution or by statute in Louisiana, considerable reorganization and consolidation in the field of state administration appears to be necessary. Certain general observations or recommendations should be noted, however, before any comprehensive plan of revision is considered.

Reorganization alone is not sufficient. Maryland tried such a plan and, it is true, achieved some little immediate success; but a large degree of benefit is impossible over a long period of time without also consolidating like agencies, for the same problems of overlapping and duplicated functions and activities will arise again. Both reorganization and consolidation must be resorted to, and the entire administrative structure of the state should be included.

In the second place, all legislation affecting the administrative system should be repealed and a single administrative code enacted in place of the multitude of statutes heretofore forming its basis. Subsequent changes would then be made in the code when necessary, thus providing a uniform and centralized method of legislative control over the administrative system of the state.

A third observation is that the internal organization and administration of the code departments should be left to the officials best qualified to provide for such regulations, the governor and the departmental directors. Necessary authority of this character should be vested in that group, the code simply providing for the general organization and structure of the departments.

Since advisory boards have been rather successful in several states, should they be provided for in Louisiana, the members of such boards should receive their expenses only. Public spirited and personally interested citizens can always be found for such positions, and with such a type of compensation positions of this character would not become political footballs. In time governors may see fit to re-appoint members of recognized ability as their terms expire because of the value received from their cooperation and dispassionate opinions.

A fifth suggestion is that the governor, with the advice of the senate, should appoint only the directors of departments, bureau chiefs, and the members of boards and commissions whose terms in office coincide with his own. All other state employees should come under a state civil service system, appointed and advanced according to merit, with permanent tenure in office so long as no serious charges are brought against them, with adequate compensations, and with a reasonable retirement and pension system.

Finally, certain departments, the department of highways and public works for instance, should be exempted from supervision by the state purchasing agent because of the special and technical character of the materials and supplies used by them. Where such a special or technical character is not present, even those departments should be controlled by the central purchasing agent.

The Plans

Two possible plans are proposed in this report for reorganizing and consolidating the administrative system of Louisiana. The first is statutory, the second involves both constitutional and statutory changes. Louisiana is among those states making the serious mistake of including many subjects of a temporary type in its Constitution. Of the two plans proposed, although similar in many respects, it is suggested that the one involving constitutional and statutory revision is the one best calculated to serve the present needs of the state.

Prior to an explanation of the two plans it should be noted that the statutory plan is based upon Article III, Sec. 2, and Article V, Sec. 1 of the Constitution, the latter providing that, "The Legislature shall have the authority to consolidate any of the above offices except that of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State." This provision is construed liberally in this report: the word "consolidate" meaning to simplify, abolish, change, or modify. If this meaning is assumed, statutory reorganization of the state administration may be more complete and easier of achievement than in a majority of the other revised states.

An examination of the following proposed plans will show that generally there are three sections on each department: first, the section containing the related agencies it is proposed to reorganize and to consolidate; second, the proposed Statutory Plan or Plan A; third, the proposed Constitutional and Statutory Plan or Plan B. A detailed explanation in each instance is unnecessary in view of previous discussions and of the method of presentation of the information in connection with each proposed department.

THE GOVERNOR

Under the present system in Louisiana no provision is made for a cabinet of official advisors to the Governor. Both Plans A and B propose such an agency. In Plan A the cabinet contains the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Attorney General, and the Superintendent of Education, all elective officials, and the President of Louisiana State University, in addition to the directors of departments, the latter appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate and responsible to him. Such a cabinet would advise the Governor on matters of general policy only. Conversations with individual officials would determine the Governor's attitude on special questions. Plan B provides no elective members, the President of Louisiana State University being included for advice on educational matters.

Statutory

A

GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SECRETARY

1. Cabinet
   - Secretary of State
   - Treasurer
   - Attorney General
   - Superintendent of Education
   - Director of the Department of Administration and Finance
   - Director of the Department of Examinations and Registration
   - Director of the Department of Highways and Public Works
   - Director of the Department of Business and Commerce
   - Director of the Department of Public Welfare

Director of the Department of Labor
Director of the Department of Law Enforcement
Director of the Department of Agriculture
Director of the Department of Conservation
President of Louisiana State University

Constitutional and Statutory

B

GOVERNOR
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SECRETARY

1. Cabinet

Director of the Department of Administration
Director of the Department of Finance
Director of the Department of Archives and Records
Director of the Department of Public Welfare
Director of the Department of Public Health
Director of the Department of Agriculture
Director of the Department of Conservation
Director of the Department of Highways and Public Works
Director of the Department of Examination and Registration
Director of the Department of Business and Commerce
Director of the Department of Labor
Director of the Department of Law Enforcement
Superintendent of Education
President of Louisiana State University

THE LEGISLATURE

In view of the fact that considerable authority is vested in the Governor under both proposed plans, some method of supervising the administrative structure should remain with the Legislature. The best possible method would be through its control of the State Auditor. For this reason both plans propose that all duties of the Audi-

tor, other than those of passing upon the validity of expenditures authorized by appropriations, be vested in officials under the direction of the Governor, and that the Auditor become the agent of the Legislature, selected by and responsible to that body. As a further aid to legislative action a Legislative Reference Bureau is recommended containing two offices, one for bill drafting, the other for research. With these aids the Legislature is in a better position to exercise its power and authority.

LEGISLATURE

1. State Auditor
2. Legislative Bureau
3. Uniform Legislation Commission

Statutory

A

LEGISLATURE

1. State Auditor
2. Legislative Reference Bureau
   - Chief—Office
     - Office of Bill Drafting
       - Head
     - Office of Research
       - Head

Constitutional and Statutory

B

LEGISLATURE

1. State Auditor
2. Legislative Reference Bureau
   - Chief—Office
     - Office of Bill Drafting
       - Head
     - Office of Research
       - Head

EDUCATION

The past record of the educational system of Louisiana is one of honor and distinction, but no system, however much it may have accomplished in the past, is immune to the ravages of new ideas and of time. Just as the technique of teaching advances, so does educational organization, and from the point of view of the student of public administration certain changes in the present system appear advisable.

Several additions to the work of the State Board of Education and of the State Superintendent of Education are advocated in both proposed plans. The Library Commission, the Boards of Trustees for the Louisiana Institutes for the Deaf and for the Blind, and the other separate agencies as listed should be abolished and their powers and duties in total transferred to the State Board of Education. The activities of these agencies are educational in character and should be undertaken by educational authorities.

On the other hand, certain activities should be taken from the State Board of Education and placed elsewhere. Convinced of a basic difference between the problems of primary and secondary education, and those of institutions of higher learning, two recent surveys of Alabama and Mississippi recommend that all state colleges be placed under the supervision and control of the agencies in charge of the state universities in question. It is proposed that this change be made in Louisiana, that Louisiana State Normal College, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Southeastern Louisiana College, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, and Southern University all be placed under Louisiana State University, the controlling agency of such

a consolidation to be the Board of Supervisors acting through the President of Louisiana State University.

A controlling agency other than the State Board of Education is suggested for two reasons. The universities and colleges in the United States making the most rapid strides in recent years are those under the supervision of specialized agencies, appointed by a centralized responsible authority. Elected state boards of education have served faithfully and sincerely in their efforts to improve the educational systems under their control, but the problems of advanced, technical, specialized and purely cultural educational functions do not, properly speaking, fall within their field and scope of activity. The second reason advanced for this proposed change is the fact that, under the very able administration of the Board of Supervisors and of the present President, Louisiana State University has advanced and progressed far beyond the mark supposedly set some years ago when it was moved to its present abode. Such an experience and knowledge should be made available to the other state colleges. From the point of view of the student of public administration such a change is desirable, and both proposed Plans A and B look toward such a setup.

Only a few minor modifications are suggested for the State Department of Education under Plan A. Plan B, however, recommends the continued use of the present State Board of Education, but with this difference: the State Board should select the State Superintendent. This was the original relation as incorporated in the Constitution of 1921, and it is considered advisable in Plan B that that relation be resumed.

EDUCATION

Board of Education
Superintendent of Education
Department of Education

1. Louisiana Library Commission
2. Board of Trustees of the Louisiana Institute for Deaf
3. Board of Trustees of the Louisiana Institute for Blind
4. Commission to Study the True Value of the Battle of New Orleans
5. Louisiana State Board for Blind
6. State Board of Vocational Education
7. State Institute Managers and Conductors of Teacher Training
8. Board of Administrators of Tulane University
9. Board of Trustees of the Teacher Retirement System

Statutory

A

EDUCATION

ELECTED STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

ELECTED SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE

1. Division of Elementary Schools
   Chief—Office
2. Division of Secondary Schools
   Chief—Office
3. Division of Libraries and Records
   Chief—Office
4. Division of Teacher Training and Certification
   Chief—Office
5. Division of Vocational and Industrial Education
   Chief—Office
6. Division of Negro Education
   Chief—Office
7. Division of Teacher Retirement
   Chief—Office

Constitutional and Statutory

B

EDUCATION

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (constituted as at present)

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION (selected by the State Board)

OFFICE

1. Division of Elementary Schools
   Chief—Office
2. Division of Secondary Schools
   Chief—Office
3. Division of Libraries and Records
   Chief—Office
4. Division of Teacher Training and Certification
   Chief—Office
5. Division of Vocational and Industrial Education
   Chief—Office
6. Division of Negro Education
   Chief—Office
7. Division of Teacher Retirement
   Chief—Office

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Louisiana State University
2. Louisiana Polytechnic Institute
3. Louisiana State Normal College
4. Southeastern Louisiana College
5. Southwestern Louisiana Institute
6. Southern University

Statutory

A

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY

SECRETARY AND AGENT OF THE BOARD, PRESIDENT OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Louisiana State University
2. Louisiana Polytechnic Institute

3. Louisiana State Normal College
4. Southeastern Louisiana College
5. Southwestern Louisiana Institute
6. Southern University

Constitutional and Statutory

B

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY
SECRETARY AND AGENT OF THE BOARD, PRESIDENT OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Louisiana State University
2. Louisiana Polytechnic Institute
3. Louisiana State Normal College
4. Southeastern Louisiana College
5. Southwestern Louisiana Institute
6. Southern University

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The general practice in many states has been to use the office of Secretary of State as a general dumping ground for all activities or services for which there seemed to be no other immediately suitable location at the time of their creation. Louisiana is no exception to this rule. The Secretary of State has been made the collector of various licenses and fees, an ex-officio member of numerous boards and commissions, the supervising authority of certain business corporations through his power to grant charters and see to their enforcement, and, in short, must perform innumerable other duties and functions. On the other hand, several services which should be performed by his office are located elsewhere, such as the custodianship of certain lands and records.

Proposed Plans A and B look to the Secretary of State, or the Director of Archives and Records, as the custodian of all state records, lands, and relics, and as in charge of all state printing and of election ballots and returns. To this end each plan suggests the abolition of the Register of the State Land Office, the offices of Commissioners to receive Land from the United States, the Board of Curators of the State Museum, the State Printing Board, and others as listed, and the delegation of their duties and powers to the Secretary of State, as in Plan A, or to the Director of the Department of Archives and Records, as in Plan B. At the same time all activities such as the collection of certain taxes and licenses, as in Plan B, and the supervision of certain business corporations, as in Plans A and B, would be placed in other departments where they more properly belong. A slightly different internal organization is found in Plans A and B, but these differences are necessitated by constitutional provisions such as that providing for the collection of automobile taxes by the Secretary of State.

It is submitted that either Plan A or B provides a more satisfactory arrangement than the one now in existence.

SECRETARY OF STATE

1. Register of State Land Office
2. Custodian of Notarial Records of Parish of Orleans
3. Orleans Parish Registrar of Voters
4. Surveyor General
5. Vehicle Commissioner
6. Commissioners to Receive Land from the United States
7. Board of Curators of State Museum
8. State Printing Board
9. Land Inventory Commission
10. State Board of Registration

Statutory

A

SECRETARY OF STATE

ELECTED SECRETARY OF STATE—OFFICE

1. Division of Elections and Records
   Chief—Office
   State Board of Registration
2. Division of Lands
   Chief—Office
3. Division of Printing
   Chief—Office
4. Division of Licenses
   Chief—Office

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Division of Records
   Chief—Office
2. Division of Elections and Registration
   Chief—Office
3. Division of Printing
   Chief—Office
4. Division of Lands
   Chief—Office

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The enforcement of state law involves two processes: the routine activity of actually administering the law, and the vigorous prosecution of violations of the law. In either case, the main objective is enforcement. Since enforcement depends very largely upon the penalties assessed for violations, prosecuting law-breakers and securing their conviction is an extremely important phase of

law enforcement. Successful prosecutions are based upon incontrovertible evidence, the latter being gathered for the most part by those who administer or enforce the law. Thus these activities are very close to each other; in fact they should be combined.

Since the office of Attorney General of Louisiana is filled by popular vote, and since it is one of those constitutional positions which may not be abolished except through constitutional change, Plan A proposes that that official have charge of all the legal work of the state; that one office of the Department of Justice be provided to give legal counsel and aid to all state agencies, and that a second office be created to prosecute all offenses against the state and defend the state in all suits brought against it. Thus the department would become a staff department cutting across all other departments and serving their needs. Likewise, since the Adjutant General was also Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, and is now Superintendent of the State Department of Police, Plan A proposes a separate Department of Law Enforcement under his direction.

In the event that Plan B is resorted to, however, it is suggested that the Adjutant General act only as commander of the State Militia, domiciled in the Department of Administration, and that an Attorney General, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, and responsible to the Governor, head a Department of Law Enforcement including the enforcement of the law, the prosecution of all offenses against the state, and the work of advising all state departments in legal matters. It is suggested that this latter plan is the more effective of the two and the one most likely to achieve success.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Adjutant General; Assistant Adjutant General; Quartermaster General and Governor's Staff
2. State Council of Defense
3. State Department of Police
4. Railroad Policemen
5. Board of Examination of Fitness of Officers
6. Commission to draft a Criminal Code
7. Attorney General

Statutory

A

ATTORNEY GENERAL

ELECTED ATTORNEY GENERAL

OFFICE

1. Division of Counsel
   Chief—Office
2. Division of Prosecution and Defense
   Chief—Office

Statutory

A

DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

DIRECTOR—ADJUTANT GENERAL

OFFICE

1. Division of Military Affairs
   Adjutant General and Staff
2. Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation
   Chief—Office
3. Division of the State Police
   Chief—Office

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Division of Counsel
   Chief—Office
2. Division of Prosecution and Defense
   Chief—Office
3. Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation
   Chief—Office
4. Division of State Police
   Chief—Office

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

At present there is no department of general administration or of finance in Louisiana. The only comparable organization is that of the Supervisor of Public Accounts which, until recently, was an agency to collect certain taxes, to audit the accounts of various state agencies, and to audit the accounts of all parishes, tax-collectors, and special taxing districts. To these duties were added others of a like or unlike character. Fifteen different state agencies are listed as having duties and functions properly belonging to a state department of administration and finance, or to separate departments of administration and finance. It is proposed that these agencies be abolished and their work transferred to one or two departments, as in Plans A and B.

Unless constitutional change is resorted to, Plan A must be used. Under this plan the State Treasurer remains a separate official, popularly elected, and with his own office and staff. Because of this separation it is believed that only a combined Department of Administration and Finance is necessary. A Division of Assess-

ment and Taxation would have charge of tax research, tax appeals, and tax collections other than those made by separate officials according to constitutional provision. A Division of Accounts and the Budget would prepare the executive budget and administer budget provisions after its enactment into law. A Division of Research would investigate and inquire into the activities and methods of the various agencies of the state and propose new and better methods of coordination and cooperation. Claims against the State, the State Debt, and a Bureau of Local Government Finance would be under the Division of Indebtedness. The Bureau of Local Government Finance would contain an Advisory Board in addition to the regular personnel, and the entire Bureau would have the general duty of auditing and supervising local budgets, financial transactions, taxation, and debts. A Division of Purchases and Contracts would act as a general purchasing agent for all state departments and would pass upon the financial aspects of all contracts entered into by the State. Finally, a Division of Personnel would have general supervision and control of all state employees. A Civil Service Commission would be domiciled in the Department but not under the control of the Director. Its three members would be appointed by the Governor and Senate for twelve year over-lapping terms. The functions of the Commission would be to examine applicants for state positions, certify those eligible to appointment to the chief of the Division, and act as a board of review for dismissals from the service. They would also classify all state positions and provide for uniform compensations, subject to general legislative regulations. The chief of the Division would act as agent of the commission, enforce its regulations and orders, administer the retirement

provisions of the state, and, in general, direct the personnel agency.

Plan B, based on constitutional and statutory revision, provides two departments, a Department of Administration and a Department of Finance. The Divisions of Accounts and the Budget, Purchases and Contracts, Personnel, and Research, would be organized and would operate in the Department of Administration in practically the same way as under Plan A. A Division of Military Affairs, noted before, and a Division of Local Government, instead of a Bureau, would round out the Department. The Department of Finance would include the Divisions of Assessment and Taxation, and of State Indebtedness, as under Plan A, but an additional division, that of the Treasury, would be provided to take over the duties of the Office of the State Treasurer, which would be abolished. This division would have charge of all state funds.

Plan B provides a slightly better functional setup in administrative and financial activities than does Plan A, and makes possible a greater degree of specialization.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

1. Board of Public Examiners
2. Supervisor of Public Funds
3. Board of Tax Appeals
4. Louisiana Tax Commission
5. Assistants to State Tax Collector of New Orleans
6. Efficiency and Economy Commission
7. State Board of Apportionment
8. Board of Audit and Exchange
9. State Bond and Tax Board
10. State Budget Committee
11. Disbursing Committee
12. Funding Board of State of Louisiana

13. Board of Liquidation of State Debts
14. Board of Liquor Permit Appeals
15. Civil Service Commission
16. State Department of Revenue
17. State Planning Commission
18. Executive Counsel to the Governor
19. Safety Commission of Louisiana
20. Board of Police Retirement

Statutory

A

TREASURER

ELECTED TREASURER

Under the plan of statutory revision, no changes are recommended in this department.

Statutory

A

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

DIRECTOR

1. Division of Assessment and Taxation
   - Chief—ex-officio Chairman of the Tax Commission
     - Bureau of Tax Research
       - Head—Chief
     - Bureau of Tax Appeals
       - Head—second member of Tax Commission
         - State Tax Commission (General Property Taxes)
         - Board of Tax Appeals (Income Taxes)
         - Board of Liquor Permit Appeals
     - Bureau of Tax Collections
       - Head—third member of Tax Commission
2. Division of Accounts and the Budget
   - Chief—Office
3. Division of Research
   - Chief—Office

4. Division of Indebtedness
   Chief—Office
   Bureau of Claims against the State and Debts
   Head
   State Board of Liquidation
   Bureau of Local Government Finance
   Head
   Local Government Advisory Board of Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
5. Division of Purchases and Contracts
   Chief—Office
6. Division of Personnel
   Chief—Office
   Civil Service Commission domiciled in but unattached to the department and division; three members appointed by the Governor and Senate for 12 years, one appointed every four years. It is to conduct examinations for appointment to state positions. The highest ranking three from the examined are to be certified to the appointing authority. It will also act as a tribunal to hear cases for dismissal. Administrative superiors may suspend a civil service employee but may not dismiss him except with the consent of the commission.

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Division of Accounts and the Budget
   Chief—Office
2. Division of Purchases and Contracts
   Chief—Office

3. Division of Personnel
   Chief—Office
   Civil Service Commission, domiciled in but unattached to the department and division, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor and Senate for 12 years, one every four years. It is to conduct examinations for appointment to the state positions. The highest ranking three to be certified to the appointing authority. It will also act as a tribunal to hear cases for dismissal. Administrative officials may suspend, but may not dismiss, civil service employees, on their own initiative; dismissals must be made with the consent of the commission.
4. Division of Military Affairs
   Adjutant General and Staff
5. Division of Research
   Chief—Office
6. Division of Local Government
   Chief—Office
   Local Government Advisory Board of the chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate
   Bureau of Local Government Budgeting
   Head
   Bureau of Local Government Debts
   Head

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

DIRECTOR

1. Division of Assessment and Taxation
   Chief—ex-officio Chairman of the Tax Commission
   Bureau of Tax Research
   Head—Chief
   Bureau of Tax Appeals
   Head—Second member of the Tax Commission
   Tax Commission
   Bureau of Tax Collections
   Head—third member of the Tax Commission

2. Division of the Treasury—custodian of all state funds
   Chief—Office
3. Division of Indebtedness
   Chief
      Bureau of State Debts
         Head—Chief
         Board of Liquidation—Head as ex-officio Chairman
         Bureau of Claims Against State
         Head

Highways and Public Works

Under the present decentralized state administrative system Louisiana has seventeen agencies each having to do with some phase of highway activity or public works. Proposed Plans A and B recommend the abolition of those agencies and the creation of a Department of Highways and Public Works to perform their many duties.

Plan A, based on statutory change only, provides for the continuance of the Highway Commission and the State Advisory Board, both of which have constitutional bases. The Chairman of the Highway Commission would act as Director of the Department, the latter including the Divisions of Highways, Memorials and Buildings, Improvements and Levees, Ports and Transportation, Plans and Designs, Materials and Supplies, and Claims and Reparations. The last three divisions would be staff agencies of the Department: the first furnishing all plans, designs, and drawings of projects; the second providing materials and supplies for all work within the department; the third having charge of all claims and reparations for rights of way, damages, and charges.

Plan B, based upon constitutional revision, would do away with the Highway Commission and substitute a single Director. An advisory board, similar to the State

Advisory Board but having to do with all public building and public works projects in the State, would advise on such matters. The internal organization of the Department under Plan B would be identical, except for the above changes, with that under Plan A.

Either of the two plans proposed would be superior to the present system with its decentralized organization and general independent status. Activities in public works and buildings require a centralization of power and responsibility under a central supervising authority. These plans would provide that organization.

HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS

1. Board of Control of Bayou St. John and Carondelet Canal
2. Board of Commissioners of Camp Moore Cemetery
3. Louisiana Highway Commission
4. Keeper of State House
5. Board of Commissioners of Houma Harbor and Terminal District
6. Nightwatchman of State House
7. World War Memorial Commission
8. State Advisory Board
9. Capitol Building Committee
10. City Park Improvement Association
11. New Court House Commission
12. Reparations Commission
13. All Levee Districts and Levee Boards
14. Board of Control of New Basin Canal and Shell Road
15. Commissioners of Lake Charles Harbor and Terminal District
16. Board of Commissioners of Port of New Orleans
17. State Board of Engineers
18. Flood Control and Water Conservation Commission
19. Flowage Right Commission
20. Long Memorial Commission
21. Board of Examiners of the Port of New Orleans

Statutory

A

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS

DIRECTOR (Chairman of Highway Commission)

OFFICE

1. Division of Highways
   - Chief—Office
     - Louisiana Highway Commission
     - State Advisory Board
     - Bureau of Construction
       - Head
     - Bureau of Maintenance
       - Head
     - Bureau of Tests
       - Head
     - Bureau of Bridges
       - Head
2. Division of Memorials and Public Buildings
   - Chief—Office
     - Bureau of Service for Buildings
       - Head
     - Bureau of Service for Cemeteries and Memorials
       - Head
3. Division of Improvements and Levees
   - Chief—Office
     - Bureau of Construction
       - Head
     - Bureau of Maintenance
       - Head
4. Division of Ports and Transportation
   - Chief—Office
     - Bureau of Ports
       - Head
     - Bureau of Canals
       - Head
5. Division of Plans and Designs
   - Chief—Office

6. Division of Materials and Supplies
   Chief—Office
7. Division of Claims and Reparations
   Chief—Office

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

ADVISORY BOARD (the Director and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years)

1. Division of Highways
   Chief—Office
   - Bureau of Construction
     Head
   - Bureau of Maintenance
     Head
   - Bureau of Tests
     Head
   - Bureau of Bridges
     Head
2. Division of Memorials and Public Buildings
   Chief—Office
   - Bureau of Service for Buildings
     Head
   - Bureau of Service for Cemeteries and Memorials
     Head
3. Division of Improvements and Levees
   Chief—Office
   - Bureau of Construction
     Head
   - Bureau of Maintenance
     Head
4. Division of Ports and Transportation
   Chief—Office
   - Bureau of Ports
     Head
   - Bureau of Canals
     Head

5. Division of Plans and Designs
   Chief—Office
6. Division of Materials and Supplies
   Chief—Office
7. Division of Claims and Reparations
   Chief—Office

PUBLIC WELFARE

In view of recent tendencies and developments in the field of public welfare, and of new activities and functions undertaken by the state because of the failure of private institutions to supply the necessary relief, an examination of existing administrative problems will ordinarily result in one general conclusion, the average state has entirely too many agencies of this character acting separately and independently of each other.

There are twenty-nine officers, boards, and commissions in Louisiana, all of them having to do with some phase of public welfare or relief work. This report recommends their abolition and the creation of a State Department of Public Welfare in their place. Regardless of the plan adopted, the Department would have the same internal organization.

As Director of the Department an individual of recognized ability and experience should be appointed. The Department would contain four divisions, each under a chief and an Advisory Board.

The Division of Charitable Institutions would have supervision and control of all the state charity hospitals, sanitariums, and private institutions doing such work for the State.

The Division of Corrections would have charge of the State Prison Farm, and of all correctional institutions for men, women, and children. The Board of Pardons

and the Board of Parole would be located in this Division under Plan A. Under Plan B their duties would be performed by the Advisory Board in this Division.

The Division of Mental Diseases would control all the insane and feeble-minded institutions of the State. This Division should have an outstanding individual in this field as its chief.

The Division of Aid and Pensions would have charge of all pensions and of all social insurance payments made by the state.

PUBLIC WELFARE

1. Board of Commissioners of Industrial School for Colored Youths
2. Board of Commissioners of Industrial School for Girls
3. Board of Commissioners of Louisiana Training Institute
4. Board of Administrators of East Louisiana State Hospital
5. Board of Administrators of New Orleans Charity Hospital
6. Board of Control of Penitentiary
7. General Manager of Penitentiary
8. Board of Administrators of Central Louisiana State Hospital
9. Board of Directors of Charity Hospital, Monroe
10. Board of Directors of Charity Hospital, Shreveport
11. State Children's Aid Board
12. Commissioners of Veterans' Funds
13. Emergency Relief Commission
14. Louisiana Flood Relief Committee
15. Milne Asylum for Destitute Orphan Boys
16. Milne Asylum for Destitute Orphan Girls
17. Board of Parole
18. Traveling Warden of State Penitentiary
19. State Service Commissioner for State Veterans of Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion
20. State Service Commissioners for World War Veterans
21. Board of Directors of Soldiers' Home of Louisiana
22. Board of Pardons
23. Board of Charities and Corrections

24. Board of Administrators of Charity Hospital, Baton Rouge
25. State Colony and Training School
26. State Hospital Board
27. Department of Public Welfare
28. Tuberculosis Commission

Statutory

A

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Division of Charitable Institutions
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four year terms
2. Division of Corrections
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
   - Board of Pardons
   - Board of Parole
3. Division of Mental Diseases
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
4. Division of Aid and Pensions
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Division of Charitable Institutions
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

2. Division of Corrections
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
3. Division of Mental Diseases
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
4. Division of Aid and Pensions
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

PUBLIC HEALTH

State supervised and controlled public health work is a relatively new innovation in the South. Down through the first quarter of the Twentieth Century local governments were largely responsible for this very important activity, despite the fact that health and sanitation constitutes one of the most important state functions.

Louisiana has been particularly fortunate in one respect. Although local governments were made responsible for administering and enforcing the law of the state in the field of health and sanitation, the state still retained its supervising and controlling position. By increasing state aid and state activities, local health work may be expanded and become more vital and progressive.

Neither Plan A nor Plan B advocates any very great change in the internal organization of the present Department of Health. Both plans accept the present arrangement with respect to the State Board and the State Health Officer, except that Plan B suggests the selection of the latter by the former. The Department would contain the divisions of Vital Statistics, Communicable

Diseases, Laboratory Service, Inspection and Supervision, Health Education, and Sanitary Engineering. Some of these divisions are now in existence. It is recommended that each has a useful and important part to play in any adequate health program.

PUBLIC HEALTH

1. Louisiana State Board of Health
2. State Health Officer
3. Board of Control of Leper Home

Statutory

A

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

DIRECTOR—STATE HEALTH OFFICER

OFFICE

1. Division of Vital Statistics
   Chief—Office
2. Division of Communicable Diseases
   Chief—Office
3. Division of Laboratory Service
   Chief—Office
4. Division of Inspection and Supervision
   Chief—Office
5. Division of Health Education
   Chief—Office
6. Division of Sanitary Engineering
   Chief—Office

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
DIRECTOR—STATE HEALTH OFFICER
(SELECTED BY THE STATE BOARD)
OFFICE

1. Division of Vital Statistics
   Chief—Office
2. Division of Communicable Diseases
   Chief—Office
3. Division of Laboratory Service
   Chief—Office
4. Division of Inspection and Supervision
   Chief—Office
5. Division of Health Education
   Chief—Office
6. Division of Sanitary Engineering
   Chief—Office

AGRICULTURE

It is surprising that so little has been accomplished in an agricultural state to provide a more efficient and responsible administration of state agricultural activities. Eleven more or less separate and independent agencies have attempted in the past to administer to the many needs and solve the many problems of agriculture in Louisiana. This report suggests the abolition of those agencies and the creation of a Department of Agriculture in their stead.

Plans A and B both look to taking the head of such an agency out of the political arena and placing him in the administrative field. There is no more reason to elect a state director of agriculture than there is to elect a national Secretary of Agriculture. The Director of

the Department of Agriculture should be selected by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, as would all other Directors suggested in this report.

The Department would include the Divisions of Animal Industry, Plant Industry, Inspection and Marketing, and Agricultural Relief. For obvious reasons Advisory Boards should be attached to each division, except that of Inspection and Marketing. It is strongly urged that boards of this character with interested laymen, professional men, and scientists would provide the finest type of interrelation between the government on the one hand, and those groups on the other.

AGRICULTURE

1. Livestock Inspector
2. Livestock Sanitary Board
3. Pink Boll Worm Commission
4. State Chemist
5. Board of Cotton Plant Breeders
6. State Entomologist
7. Horticultural Commission
8. Commissioner of Insecticides and Fungicides
9. Market and Warehouse Commission
10. Board of Tobacco Inspectors
11. Louisiana Drought Relief Committee

Statutory

A

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Division of Animal Industry
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

2. Division of Plant Industry
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
3. Division of Inspection and Marketing
   Chief—Office
4. Division of Agricultural Relief
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Division of Animal Industry
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
2. Division of Plant Industry
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
3. Division of Inspection and Marketing
   Chief—Office
4. Division of Agricultural Relief
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

CONSERVATION

The present conservation organization for Louisiana is one of the most perfect, from the administrative point of view, to be found in the forty-eight states. Certain additions and a few changes appear necessary, however.

The Department proposed by both Plans would include the divisions of Forests and Parks, Wild Life, Mines and Minerals, Inspection and Supervision, and Education. Each division, with the exception of the Division of Inspections and Supervision would have an Advisory Board for planning, technical, and policy-determining activities. Parks would be combined with Forestry work for the reason that the former may often be set aside as preserves, either for timber, fur-bearing, mineral, or other purposes. It is also recommended that the various fish and game preserves under parish operation, but supervised by the Conservation Department, be taken over entirely by the Department. A state as rich in natural resources as is Louisiana should look to the future and provide for an even more adequate conservation of a natural wealth that is not inexhaustible.

CONSERVATION

1. Department of Conservation
2. Oyster Inspector
3. General Forestry Governing Board
4. Governing Commission of Bayou Pierre State Game and Fish Preserve
5. Caddo Parish Preserve Commission
6. Cornie Lake Fish and Game Preserve
7. Lake Bistineau State Game and Fish Commission
8. Longfellow-Evangeline Park Commission
9. Commission to Draw the Oil, Gas, and Mineral Laws of Louisiana
10. State Mineral Board
11. State Parks Commission

Statutory

A

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Division of Forests and Parks
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
2. Division of Wild Life—Birds, Game, Fish, Oysters, Fur-Bearing Animals
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
3. Division of Mines and Minerals
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
4. Division of Inspections and Supervision
   - Chief—Office
5. Division of Education
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Division of Forests and Parks
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
2. Division of Wild Life—Birds, Game, Fish, Oysters, Fur-Bearing Animals
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

3. Division of Mines and Minerals
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
4. Division of Inspections and Supervision
   Chief—Office
5. Division of Education
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

LABOR

Louisiana is among the leaders of the southern industrial states, and yet little has been accomplished in the field of labor protection and regulation. Even the very important activity of workmen's compensation has been slighted, being left to judicial administration in spite of the success enjoyed by other states as a result of the use of administrative tribunals in the control of this phase of the industrial problem. Instead of having too many agencies in this field, the State is really deficient, both in the system provided and in the agencies to administer that system.

All administration of labor legislation should be centralized in a Department of Labor. Both Plans provide the same set-up. The Department would include the divisions of Industrial Relations for the settlement of industrial disputes; of Employment and Statistics for fact-finding, statistical, and employment activities; of Enforcement for the actual administration of the state labor laws; and of Compensation for the enforcement of an adequate system of workmen's compensation under a special commission created for that purpose and domiciled in the Division.

Recent reorganization movements and proposals indicate the proposed organization as being not only necessary but also satisfactory in that a correct division of labor and responsibility is secured.

LABOR

1. Board of Arbitration and Conciliation
2. Director of Louisiana Employment Service
3. Advisory Council of Louisiana Employment Service
4. State Department of Labor

Statutory

A

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Division of Industrial Relations
   - Chief—Office
   - Board of Arbitration and Conciliation—Chief ex-officio Chairman; of the other four members, two would be selected by each party to the controversy
2. Division of Employment and Statistics
   - Chief—Office
3. Division of Enforcement
   - Chief—Office
     - Bureau of Women
       - Head
     - Bureau of Children
       - Head
     - Bureau of Men
       - Head
4. Division of Compensation
   - Chief—Office
   - Commission on Workmen's Compensation—Chief ex-officio Chairman; two other members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Division of Industrial Relations
   - Chief—Office
   - Board of Arbitration and Conciliation—Chief ex-officio Chairman; of the other four members, two would be selected by each party to the controversy
2. Division of Employment and Statistics
   - Chief—Office
3. Division of Enforcement
   - Chief—Office
     - Bureau of Women
       - Head
     - Bureau of Children
       - Head
     - Bureau of Men
       - Head
4. Division of Compensation
   - Chief—Office
   - Commission on Workmen's Compensation—Chief ex-officio Chairman; two other members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION

One of the most important supervisory functions of the American state is the regulation of professions and trades in the interest of the public. Louisiana has twenty-four such agencies, all operating independently and separate from each other. This report recommends the creation of a Department of Examination and Registration with eleven divisions taking the place of the present twenty-four agencies.

Each division would be under a chief and would comprehend the examination, registering, and licensing

of practitioners in a major field. An advisory board would be attached to each division, the members to be drawn from the profession or trade in question and appointed by the Governor and Senate to advise on professional or technical questions and to aid in conducting the examinations. Members of such boards would be public spirited and interested members of professions and trades to be regulated and would serve without pay, receiving their expenses only.

The same departmental organization is proposed under both Plans A and B, no differences appearing necessary as between statutory, or constitutional and statutory revision.

To the interested reader it may seem that too many divisions are provided. The State of Illinois has twelve such examining agencies and the State of Pennsylvania even more. In the present proposals as much consolidation was accomplished as possible; i.e., plumbers, electricians, and all engineers would be under one division, and all branches of the medical profession would be under one division. Attention might well be directed to the fact that in some instances too much consolidation is worse than no consolidation at all.

EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION

1. Board of Architectural Examiners
2. Board of Barber Examiners
3. State Board of Certified Public Accountants
4. Board of Examiners of Civil Engineers and Surveyors
5. Louisiana State Board of Dentistry
6. State Board of Embalming and Funeral Directing
7. State Board of Engineers
8. Medical Examiners, State Board of Louisiana Homeopathic
9. Medical Examiners, Louisiana State Board of Allopathic
10. Medical Examiners, Louisiana State Board of Chiropodists

11. Board of Examiners of Nurses
12. Louisiana State Board of Optometry Examiners
13. Board of State of Louisiana Osteopaths
14. Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy
15. Board of Examiners for Pilots for Atchafalaya Bay and River
16. Board of Examiners for Pilots for Calcasieu Bar, Pass and River
17. Board of Examiners of Port of New Orleans
18. Board of River Port Pilot Commissioners and Examiners
19. Board of Examiners of Veterinarians
20. State Board of Examiners of Journeymen Plumbers
21. Board of Control of Cosmetic Therapy
22. State Athletic Commission
23. Board of River Port Pilot Commissioners for the Port of New Orleans
24. Board of Censors

Statutory

A

DEPARTMENT OF EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION
DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Bureau of Engineering Examinations
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
2. Bureau of Medical Examinations
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
3. Bureau of Dental Examinations
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
4. Bureau of Pharmaceutical Examinations
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

5. Bureau of Barber and Cosmetic Therapy Examinations
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
6. Bureau of Embalming Examinations
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
7. Bureau of Accounting Examiners
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
8. Bureau of Pilot Examiners
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
9. Bureau of Veterinarian Examinations
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
10. Bureau of Amusements
    Chief—Office
    Boxing and Wrestling Commission, and Board of Censors
11. Bureau of Legal Examinations
    Chief—Office
    Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION
DIRECTOR—OFFICE

1. Bureau of Engineering Examiners
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

2. Bureau of Medical Examinations
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
3. Bureau of Dental Examinations
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
4. Bureau of Pharmaceutical Examinations
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
5. Bureau of Barber and Cosmetic Therapy Examinations
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
6. Bureau of Embalming Examinations
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
7. Bureau of Accounting Examinations
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
8. Bureau of Pilot Examinations
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
9. Bureau of Veterinarian Examinations
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
10. Bureau of Amusements
    - Chief—Office
    - Boxing and Wrestling Commission
    - Board of Censors

11. Bureau of Legal Examinations
    Chief—Office
    Advisory Board of the Chief and eight members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

From the point of view of the interest of the public, the regulation and supervision of business and commerce within the state is one of the most striking developments in American government. Banks, insurance companies, public utilities, in fact, practically every type of business corporation is to some extent under the direct supervision of the state. Today, Louisiana has thirteen agencies engaged in this important state function. It is suggested that they be brought together in a Department of Business and Commerce where their work may be coordinated and where their efforts may be harmonized.

The Department would contain seven divisions. The Division of Corporations would have charge of the enforcement of all corporation laws of the state and of the chartering or changes in charters of all corporations other than those provided for elsewhere in this Department. A Corporation Commission would exercise the quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers so often delegated to administrative agencies of this character.

The Division of Banking and Building and Loan Associations would comprehend practically all of the duties of the present Banking Commissioner, but would provide as an aid to that official a Banking Commission to pass on questions of policy and of a sub-legislative and judicial character.

The Division of Insurance and Securities would have charge of the regulation of all activities in connection with insurance and the sale of securities. An Insurance

and Securities Commission would be included here for the determination of questions of policy and to exercise quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial functions.

The Division of Public Utilities would include all of the activities of the present Public Service Commission and would have charge of all intrastate transportation systems. Plan A includes the Commission as it is. Plan B suggests that the members be appointed by the Governor and Senate instead of being elected as at present.

The Division of Inspection would be an agency that will probably be expanded and developed within the next few years as the state assumes more and more responsibility in the field of inspectional and regulatory services. At present, the Division would include only the Bureau of Weights and Measures. Too often such functions have been foisted off on the local governments. They are really of state-wide importance and should be performed by the State.

The Division of Real Estate would regulate and license real estate operators throughout the State and for this purpose would be assisted by an Advisory Board, the members of which would be drawn from real estate operators and speculators.

The last division, the State Industrial Advisory Board, would provide an agency that would study, encourage, and advise on bringing in new industries and developing those already in the State.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

1. State Bank Commissioner
2. Coal and Coke Boat Gauger
3. Inspector of Weights and Measures
4. Insurance Commission
5. Debt Moratorium Commissioner

6. State Insurance Board
7. Louisiana Securities Commission
8. Joint Committee to Examine Banks
9. Housing Commission
10. Rating and Fire Prevention Bureau
11. State Fire Marshal
12. Aeronautics Commission
13. Department of Commerce and Industry
14. Real Estate Board
15. Board of General Contractors
16. Casualty and Surety Rating Commission
17. State Fire College

Statutory

A

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

DIRECTOR

1. Division of Corporations
   - Chief—Director
   - Corporation Commission—Chief as ex-officio Chairman and Chiefs of the Divisions of Banking and of Insurance and Securities
2. Division of Banking and Building and Loan Associations
   - Chief—Office
   - Banking Commission—Chief as ex-officio Chairman, the other two members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
3. Division of Insurance and Securities
   - Chief—Office
   - Insurance and Securities Commission—Chief as ex-officio Chairman, the other two members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
4. Division of Public Utilities—all intrastate common carriers and transportation agencies
   - Chief—ex-officio Chairman of the Public Service Commission
   - Public Service Commissioners
   - Secretary

5. Division of Inspection
   Chief—Office
   Bureau of Weights and Measures
   Head
   Other Inspectional Bureaus as Needed
   Heads
6. Division of Real Estate
   Chief—Office
   Advisory Board of Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
7. State Industrial Development Board—members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

Constitutional and Statutory

B

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

DIRECTOR

1. Division of Corporations
   Chief—Director
   Corporation Commission—Chief as ex-officio Chairman, and Chiefs of the Divisions of Banking and of Insurance and Securities
2. Division of Banking and Building and Loan Associations
   Chief—Office
   Banking Commission—Chief as ex-officio Chairman, the two other members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
3. Division of Insurance and Securities
   Chief—Office
   Insurance and Securities Commission—Chief as ex-officio Chairman, the other two members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
4. Division of Public Utilities—all intrastate common carriers and transportation agencies
   Chief—ex-officio Chairman of the Public Service Commission, the other two members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

5. Division of Inspection
   - Chief—Office
   - Bureau of Weights and Measures
     - Head
   - Other Bureaus as needed
     - Heads
6. Division of Real Estate
   - Chief—Office
   - Advisory Board of Chief and four members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years
7. State Industrial Development Board—members appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years

CONCLUSION

The authors of this study do not maintain that all of their assumptions are correct, nor that all of their proposals or recommendations will be agreed to by other interested persons or organizations. They do believe, however, that there is ample reason in each case for making the assumptions in question, and that their proposals at least deserve attention and consideration. If this study has no other merit it does trace the history and development of the state reorganization and consolidation movement, it portrays the present decentralized administrative system of Louisiana, and it makes recommendations which may be used as a future basis for the revision of the administrative system of the State.

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INDEX

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Accounts
  and Budget, Division of, 234, 235, 236-37.
  Supervisor of Public, 163, 193.
Adjutant General, 70, 72, 231, 232.
  Assistant, 71, 232.
  Department of, 70-72.
  Ex-Officio, 103.
Administration
  Department of, 222, 231.
  and Finance, Department of, 221, 233-39.
    Plan A, 236-37.
    Plan B, 237-39.
Administrative
  Agencies (see special agency).
  Boards (see special board).
  Commissions (see special commission).
  System, Criticism of, 10-15.
Advice and Consent of Senate, 56, 60, 62, 65, 69, 234.
  Boards and Commissions Appointed with, 70-108, 249, 256.
Advisory
  Board, State, 169-170, 234, 239, 240, 241, 243, 251, 261.
  Functions, 19.
Aeronautics Commission, Louisiana, 111-12, 262.
Affairs, Board of State (see Louisiana Tax Commission).
Agencies, Activities of, 6-8.
Agriculture
  Department of, 248-50.
  and Immigration, Department of, 60-61, 81, 191, 196, 222.
    Commissioner of, 49, 60, 184, 196, 197.
      Ex-Officio Member of, 60, 103, 104, 176, 180, 184, 194, 202.
  Plan A, 249-50.
  Plan B, 250.
  Relief, 250.
  United States, Department of, 125, 180.
Aid and Pensions, Division of, 244, 245, 246.
Aide-de-Camp, 71.
Airport Engineer, 111.
Alabama, 23, 25, 30, 31, 32, 38, 40, 224.
American Legion, 166.
Amusements, Bureau of, 258, 259.
Animal Industry, Division of, 249.
Appeals
  Board of Liquor Permit, 200-1, 236.
  Board of Tax, 98, 99, 235, 236.
  Bureau of Tax, 238.
Apportionment, State Board of, 187-88, 235.
Arbitration and Mediation, State Board of, 189, 254.
Archives, Recorder of, 59.
  and Records, Department of, 222, 229.
Arkansas, 23, 25, 30, 31, 38, 40.
Art Association, New Orleans, 104.
Ascension Parish, 98.
Assessment and Taxation, Division of, 233, 235, 236, 238.
Assistants to State Tax Collector of Orleans Parish, 100, 235.
Asylums (see special asylum).
Atchafalaya Bay and River, Board of Examiners for, 154-55, 257.
Athletic Commission, State, 113-14, 257.
Attorney-General, 172, 182.
  Assistant, 11, 54.
  Department of, 52-56.
  Ex-Officio Member of, 69, 170, 179, 185, 188, 189, 192, 195, 196, 200, 203, 206, 221, 231, 232.
Audit and Exchange, Board of, 188-89, 235.
Auditor, State, 49-52, 55, 62, 157, 159, 170, 188, 196, 197, 200, 203, 204, 205, 222, 228.
Audubon Society, 104.
Aviation, Director of, 111.
Aviation Fund, State, 112.

Bank
  and Building and Loan Associations, 260, 262, 263.
  Commissioner, State, 49, 72-74, 194, 206, 260, 261.
Banks, Commission to Examine, 210, 262.
Bar, Board of Governors of State, 69-70.
Barber
  and Cosmetic Therapy, Bureau of, 212, 257, 258, 259.
  Examiners, Board of, 114-15, 256.
Baton Rouge
  Charity Hospital, Board of Administrators of, 178, 174, 244, 245.
  Mayor of, 178, 191.
Battle of New Orleans, Commission to Study True Value of, 115-16, 226.
Bayou
  Pierre State Game and Fish Commission, 108, 251.
  St. John and Carondelet Canal, Board of, 74-75, 240.
Beauregard Parish, 108.
Bienville Parish, 110.
Bill Drafting, Office of, 223.
Biologic Station, Gulf Coast, 81.
Bisteneau State Game and Fish Preserve Commission, Lake, 110-11, 251.
Blind
  Board of Trustees for State Institute of, 65, 104-5, 224, 226.
  Louisiana State Board for, 170-71, 226.
  Negroes, State School for, 65.
  Superintendent of State School for, 171.
Boll Worm Commission, Pink, 183-84, 249.
Bond
  and Interest Fund, State, 200.
  and Tax Board, State, 189-90, 235.
Bossier Parish, 110.
Boxer Rebellion, State Service Commissioner for, 165-66, 244.
Bridges, Bureau of, 241, 242.
Budget, State, 102.
  Committee, State, 64, 190-91, 235.
Budgetary Control, 33-36.
Building and Loan Associations, 260, 262, 263.
Building Committee, Capitol, 191, 240.
Buildings, Bureau of Service for, 241, 242.
Business and Commerce
  Department of, 221, 222, 260.
  Plan A, 262-63.
  Plan B, 263-64.

Cabinet Members (see Executive Department).
Caddo Parish, 120.
  Police Jury of, 109.
  Preserve Commission, 109, 251.
Calcasieu
  Bar and Pass, Board of Examiners of, 155, 257.
  River, 164.

Calhoun Parish, 108.
California, 16, 25, 28, 29, 32, 34, 37, 39, 41.
Cameron Parish, 184.
Camp Moore Confederate Cemetery, Board of Commissioners of, 116, 240.
Capitol Building Committee, 191, 240.
Casualty and Surety Rating Commission, 171-72, 262.
Cemeteries and Memorials, Bureau of Service for, 241, 242.
Censors, State Board of, 116-17, 257.
Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, 85, 86.
Central Louisiana State Hospital, Board of Administrators, 117-18, 244.
Certified Public Accountants, State Board of, 118-19, 256.
Charitable Institutions, Division of, 243, 245.
Charities and Corrections, Board of, 172-73, 244.
Charity Hospital
  Board of Administration of, 75-76, 244.
  Baton Rouge, 173-74, 244, 245.
  Monroe, 119-20, 244.
  New Orleans, 75-76, 244.
  Shreveport, 120, 244.
  State Hospital Board, 177-78, 244.
Chemist, State, 108, 191-92.
Children's Aid Board, 120-21, 244.
Chiropodists, Board of Examiners of, 145-46, 256.
  Association, Louisiana, 146.
City Park Improvement Association, New Orleans, 210-11, 240.
Civil
  Administrative Code (see Illinois).
  Engineers and Surveyors, Board of Examiners of, 121-22.
  Service Commission, State, 80, 192-93, 234, 236, 237.
Claiborne Parish, 109.
Claims
  against State, Bureau of, 237.
  and Reparations, Division of, 242, 243.
Coal and Coke Boat Gauger, 76-77, 261.
Code
  Committee to Draft Criminal, 124, 232.
  of Oil, Gas and Mineral Laws of Louisiana, Committee to Draft, 149.
Collection Bureau of, 236, 238.
Collector
  of New Orleans, Assistants to State Tax, 100, 235.
  of Revenue, 163, 188, 189, 205.
Colony and Training School, State, 174-75, 245.
Colorado, 16, 25, 27, 29, 34, 35, 37.
Commerce
  Business and, Department of, 221, 222, 260.
  and Industry, Department of, 122-23, 262.
  Plan A, 262-63.
  Plan B, 263-64.
Commissioners to Receive Land from the United States, 211, 221, 229.
Communicable Diseases, Division of, 246, 247, 248.
Compensation, Division of, 254, 255.
Confederate Army, 167.
Consent of
  Governor (see Governor).
  Senate (see Senate).
Conservation
  Department of, 77-81, 108, 109, 110, 111, 176, 222, 250-53.
  Commissioner of, 49, 77, 81, 109, 110.
    Ex-Officio Member of, 175, 183, 184.
  Plan A, 252.
  Plan B, 252-53.
  Surveyor, 80.
Consolidation, 218 ff.
Constitutional and Statutory Basis, 23.
Construction
  and Purchasing, 38-40.
  Bureau of, 240, 241, 242.
Contractors
  and Dealers Exchange, 213.
  State Board of General, 123-24, 262.
Control, Boards of (see special board).
Corporation, Division of, 260, 262, 263.
Cornie Lake Game and Fish Preserve Commission, 109, 251.
Correction
  Board of Charities and, 172-73.
  Division of, 243, 245, 246.
Cosmetic Therapy
  Board of Control of, 212, 257, 258.
  Examiners, Bureau of Barber, and, 257, 258, 259.
Cotton Plant Breeders, Board of, 60, 193-94, 249.
Council of Defense, 103, 232.
Counsel
  Division of, 232, 233.
  For Governor, executive, 129-30, 236.
Court House Commission of City of New Orleans, 213-14, 240.
Criminal
  Code of Louisiana, Commission to Draft, 124, 232.
  Identification and Investigation, Bureau of, 156, 231, 232, 233.
Crowley, 108.
Curators of State Museum, Board of, 104, 229.
Custodian of Notarial Records of New Orleans, 81, 229.

Deaf
  Board of Trustees of Louisiana Institute for the, 65, 105-6, 224, 226.
  Negroes, State School for, 65.
Debt Moratorium Commissioner, 194, 261.
Debts, Board of Liquidation of State, 63, 130, 138, 198, 200, 236.
Defects of Reorganized System, 40-44.
Defense
  Division of Prosecution and, 232, 233.
  State Council of, 103, 232.
Demonstration Farms, 95.
Dental
  Examinations, Bureau of, 257, 259.
  Society, Louisiana State, 125.
Dentistry, State Board of, 124-25, 256.
Departments, Number of, 25.
DeSoto Parish, 108.
Disbursing Committee, 195, 235.
Drought Relief Committee, 125, 249.

East Baton Rouge Parish, 107.
East Louisiana State Hospital, Board of Administrators of, 82-83, 244.
Education, 224-28.
  Department of, 66, 225, 226.
  Division of, 252, 253.
    Elementary schools, 226, 227.
    Health, 247, 248.
    Libraries and Records, 226, 227.
    Negro Education, 226, 227.
    Secondary Education, 226, 227.
    Supervisor, 66.
    Vocational and Industrial Education, 66, 226, 227.
  State Board of, 64-66, 224-25, 226.
  State Board of Vocational, 187, 226.
  Superintendent of, 63-64, 66, 98, 190, 221, 224-25, 226.
    Ex-Officio Member of, 64, 103, 185, 191, 192, 208, 216, 217.

Plan A, 226.
Plan B, 227.
Efficiency and Economy, Commission on, 126, 235.
Elections and Records, 230.
Elementary Schools, Division of, 226, 227.
Embalming
Examinations, Bureau of, 258.
and Funeral Directing, State Board of, 126-27, 256.
Emergency Relief Commission, 127-28, 244.
Employment and Statistics, Division of, 253, 254, 255.
Employment Service
Advisory Council of Louisiana, 254.
Louisiana State, 189.
Enforcement
Department of Law, 222, 230-38.
Division of, 254, 255.
Plan A, 232.
Plan B, 233.
Engineering
Division of Sanitary, 247, 248.
Examinations, Bureau of, 257, 258.
Society, Louisiana, 122.
Engineer, State Highway, 136.
Engineers
Board of, State, 128-29, 133, 134, 240, 256.
Chief of, 133, 134.
Department of, 129.
Fund, General, 129.
and Surveyors, Board of Examiners of, 121-22, 256.
Entomologist, State, 176, 180, 195-96, 249.
Examinations and Registration, Department of, 221, 222, 255-60.
Division of, 230.
Plan A, 257-58.
Plan B, 258-60.
Executive
Budget (see Governor).
Committee of Central Louisiana Hospital, 118.
Counsel to Governor, 129-30, 236.
Department, 48, 49, 50, 56, 58, 62, 99.
Plan A, 221-22.
Plan B, 222.
Experiment Station, 202.
Director of, 108, 202.
Ex-Officio Member of, 103, 104, 191.

Farmers' Institute, 61.
Federal
Emergency Administration of Public Works, 76.
Social Security Board, 161.
Feeble Minded (see State Colony and Training School).
Finance
Control of, 36-38.
Department of, 235, 238.
Fiscal Control, 36-38.
Fire
College, Board of Directors of, State, 130, 262.
Marshal, 130, 214, 262.
Prevention Bureau, Rating and, 138, 214-15, 262.
Fireman's Association, 139.
Fitness of Officers
Board of Examinations for, 131-32, 232.
Flood
Control and Water Conservation Commission, 132-33, 240.
Relief Committee, 240.
Flowage Right Commission, Louisiana, 133-34, 240.
Forestry (see Conservation Department).
Governing Board, General, 79, 175-76, 251.
Superintendent of, 79, 176.
Forests and Parks, Division of, 251, 252.
Functional Departmentalization, 20.
Funding Board of Louisiana, 196, 235.
Funds, Supervisor of Public, 158-59.
Funeral Director Association, 126-27, 256.

General
Assembly (see Legislature).
Contractors, State Board of, 123-24, 262.
Forestry Governing Board, 79, 175-76, 251.
Geologist, State, 80.
Georgia, 16, 25, 26, 35, 37, 39, 41, 44.
Governor, 47-49, 51, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 70, 71, 74, 77, 80, 81, 82, 84, 87, 88, 91, 94, 95, 97, 99, 100, 117, 127, 156, 157, 163, 182, 204, 205.
Appointments, 70-108, 111-169, 237, 249, 256, 261.
Authority, 28-29.
Ex-Officio, 76, 82, 103, 104, 105, 107, 170, 172, 174, 177, 178, 181, 182, 185, 186, 188, 189, 190, 192, 195, 197, 200, 206, 207, 210, 211, 217, 223, 234.
Lieutenant, 49-50, 54, 58, 59, 60, 170, 188, 192, 200, 203, 206, 220.
Reports to, 90, 92, 131, 133, 134, 140, 149, 151, 154, 159, 164, 171, 173, 174, 183.
Staff, 232.
Plan A, 221-22.
Plan B, 222.
Greenwell Springs Hospital (Tuberculosis), 187.
Gulf Coast Biologic Station, 81.

Hahnemann Medical Association of Louisiana, 143.
Hammond, 108.
Health
Department of, 212, 246.
Education, Division of, 247, 248.
Louisiana State Board of, 49, 83-86, 115, 126, 141, 144, 247, 248.
President of, 85, 184, 212, 213.
Ex-Officio, 103.
Secretary of, 86.
Highway
Commission, Louisiana, 134-37, 159, 170, 239, 240, 241.
Chairman of, 133, 134.
Division of, 239, 241, 242.
Engineer, State, 136.
Patrol, 156.
and Public Works, Department of, 221, 222, 239-43.
Historical Association, 104.
Historical Society, Louisiana, 59, 104.
Homeopathic, State Board of Medical Examiners, Louisiana, 143-44, 256.
Homer, 110.
Hope Farm, 95.
Horticultural Commission, Louisiana, 176-77, 249.
Hospital
Baton Rouge Charity, 73, 173, 174, 245.
Central Louisiana State, Board of Administrators of, 117-18, 249.
Executive Committee, 118.
Director, State, 177.
East Louisiana State Board of Administrators of, 82-83, 244.
Greenwell Springs, 187.
Monroe Charity, Board of Administrators of, 119-120, 244.
New Orleans, Board of Administrators of, 75-76, 244.
Shreveport Charity, Board of Directors, 120, 244.

State, Board, 177-78.
Tuberculosis Hospital Facilities District, 186.
Houma, Harbor and Terminal District, Board of Commissioners of, 137, 240.
Housing Commission, Louisiana, 218.

Idaho, 16, 29, 32, 34, 37, 41.
Illinois, 16, 17, 18, 25, 28, 30, 31, 37, 40, 41.
Immigration
Commissioner of, 180.
Commissioner of Agriculture and, 49, 60, 184, 196, 197.
Ex-Officio Member of, 60, 108, 176, 180, 184, 194, 202.
Department of Agriculture and, 60-61, 81, 196, 222.
Chief of, 61.
Improvements and Levees, Division of, 239, 241, 242.
Indebtedness, Division of, 287, 289.
Indiana, 16, 25, 29, 30, 39, 41, 42.
Industrial
Development Board, State, 264.
Relations, Division of, 253, 254, 255.
School for Girls, Board of Commissioners of, 244.
School for Colored Youths, Board of Commissioners of, 87-88, 244.
Insecticides and Fungicides, Commissioners of, 197, 249.
Inspection
Division of, 263, 264.
and Marketing, Department of, 249.
and Supervision, Division of, 247, 248, 251, 252, 253.
Inspector
General, 71.
Weights and Measures, 89.
Insurance
Board, State, 197-98, 262.
Commissioner, 187-88, 261.
Department of, 59.
Fund, State, 198.
and Securities, Division of, 260, 261, 262, 263.
Institute Conductor, State, 216.
Institute Managers of Teacher Training of State, 216.
Intercoastal Canal, 133, 164.
Interstate Commerce Commission, 69.

Journeymen Plumbers, State Board of Examiners of, 178-79.
Judge Advocate General, 71.
Judicial Control, 10.
Justice, Department of, 54, 281.

Keeper of State House, 138-39, 240.
Kentucky, 16, 25, 41.

Labor
Commissioner of, 189.
Department of, 189-40, 222, 253-55.
Plan A, 254.
Plan B, 255.
State Federation of, 187.
Laboratory Service, Division of, 247, 248.
Lake
Game and Fish Preserve, Cornie, 109, 251.
Bistineau Fish and Game Preserve Commission, 110-11, 251.
Charles Harbor and Terminal District, Board of Commissioners of, 140-41, 240.
Pontchartrain Bridge, 137.
Land
Commissioners to Receive, from United States, 211, 229.
Division of, 230.
Inventory Commission, 179, 229.
Office, Register of State, 49, 56-57, 79, 179, 183, 229.
Law Enforcement
Department of, 222, 230-33.
Plan A, 232.
Plan B, 233.
Legal Examinations, Bureau of, 258.
Legislative
Bureau, 54, 198, 223.
Reference Bureau, 223.
Legislation Commission, Uniform, 168, 223.
Legislature, 52, 56, 59, 60, 63, 66, 76, 83, 102, 105, 106, 107, 116, 138, 141, 179, 181, 189, 200, 222-223.
Plan A, 223.
Plan B, 223.
Report to, 134, 147, 167, 168, 173, 174, 175, 188, 213.
Leper Home, Board of Control of, 89, 247.
Levee Districts and Boards, 240.
Levees, Division of Improvements and, 239, 241, 242.
Libraries and Records, Division of, 226, 227.
Library
Commission, Louisiana, 90-91, 224, 226.
Examiners, State Board of, 90.
State, 59.
Licenses, Division of, 230.
Lieutenant Governor, 49-50, 54, 58, 59, 60.
Ex-Officio Member of, 50, 170, 188, 192, 200, 203, 206, 220.
Lincoln Parish, 109.
Liquidation of State Departments, Board of, 63, 130, 198-200, 236.
Liquor Permit Appeals, Board of, 201, 202, 235.
Livestock
Inspector, 141.
Sanitary Board, 179-81, 195-96, 249.
Livingston Parish, 74, 93.
Local Finance, Bureau of, 234, 237.
Local Government, Division of, 238.
Long, Huey P., Memorial Commission, 142, 240.
Longfellow-Evangeline Park Commission, 142-43, 251.
Louisiana State University, 76, 176, 180, 184, 196, 202, 221, 224, 227, 228.
Board of Supervisors of, 106-8, 227.
Lowden, Governor, 18.
Loyola University, 84.

Maine, 16, 25, 26, 29, 34, 39, 41, 44.
Mansfield, 108.
Market
and Inspection, Department of, 249.
and Inspection, Division of, 249.
and Warehouse Commission, 201-2, 249.
Marshal, Fire, 130-31, 214, 262.
Maryland, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 41, 218.
Massachusetts, 16, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 37, 39.
Materials and Supplies, Division of, 239, 242.
Maternal and Child Health, Division of, 85.
Mayor
of Baton Rouge, 173, 191.
of New Orleans, Ex-Officio Member of, 103, 214, 215, 217.
Mediation, Board of Arbitration and, 139, 254.

Medical
Alleopathic, State Board of Examiners of, 256.
Chiropodists, State Board of Examiners of, 256.
Examinations, Bureau of, 257, 259.
Homeopathic, State Board of Examiners of, 143-44, 256.
Louisiana State Board of Examiners, 144-45, 146, 257.
Society, of State of Louisiana, 144.
Memorials and Buildings, Division of, 239, 241, 242, 243.
Memorials, Bureau of Service for Cemeteries and, 241-242.
Memorial Commission, Huey P. Long, 142, 240.
Mental Diseases, Division of, 244, 245, 246.
Michigan, 17.
Militia, State, 49, 71, 131-32, 231.
Military Affairs, Division of, 232, 235, 238.
Milne Asylum
for Destitute Orphan Boys, 146-47, 244.
for Destitute Orphan Girls, 147, 244.
Mineral Board, State, 182, 251.
Mines and Minerals
Department of, 57, 79.
Division of, 251, 252, 253.
Minnesota, 16, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 34.
Mississippi, 23, 25, 30, 33, 38, 40, 224.
River, 129.
River Commission, 158, 164.
Missouri, 23.
Monroe Charity Hospital, 119-120, 244.
Monticello Farm, 95.
Moratorium
Commission, Debt, 194.
Law, 74.
Museum, Board of Curators of State, 104, 229.

National Guard, 72.
Naturalist Association, 104.
Nebraska, 16, 25, 29, 32, 34, 39, 41, 44.
Negro Education, Division of, 226, 227.
School for Colored Youths, 87-88, 244.
Southern University, 65, 228 (see also Southern University).
State School for Blind Negroes, 65.
State School for Deaf Negroes, 65.
Nevada, 23, 25, 30, 33, 38, 40.
New Basin Canal and Shell Road Commission, 93-94, 240.
New Jersey, 17.
New Orleans, 77, 86, 89, 113, 118, 147, 150, 151, 154, 162, 164, 173, 193, 207, 215.
Art Association, 104.
Assistants to the Tax Collector of, 100, 235.
Board of Commissioners of the Port of, 240.
Board of Examiners of the Port of, 240.
Charity Hospital, 75-76, 173-74, 244.
City Park Improvement Association, 210-11, 240.
Court House Commission of the City of, 213, 214, 240.
Mayor of (see Mayor).
New York, 9, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 39, 44.
Night Watchman for State House, 147-48, 240.
Normal College, State, 65, 181, 216, 224, 227, 228.
North Carolina, 16, 25, 26, 30, 41, 44.
Northeast Center, 108.
Northeast Louisiana Hospital, Board of, 119-20, 244.
Notarial Records, Custodian of, 31, 229.
Nurses, Board of Examiners of, 143-49, 257.

Oakley Farm, 95.
Ohio, 16, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44.
Oil, Gas and Mineral Laws, Commission to Draft, 149-50, 251.
Old Basin Canal and Shell Road, 75, 240.
Optometry Examiners, Louisiana Board of, 149-50, 257.
Oregon, 16.
Orleans Parish, 55, 75, 81, 93, 102, 107, 164, 215, 216.
Registrar of Voters for, 79.
Osteopaths of State of Louisiana, Board of, 150-51, 257.
Ouachita Parish, 108.
Oyster Inspector, 80, 151, 251.

Pardons, Board of, 48, 208, 243, 244.
Parish School Boards, 190.
Parks
Commission, State, 182-83, 251.
and Forests, Division of, 251-52.
Fund, 183.
Improvement Association, City, 210-11, 240.
Longfellow-Evangeline, Commission, 142-43, 251.
Louisiana Association, 175.
Wardens, 183.
Parole
Board of, 151-52, 243.
Officer of, 152.
Patrol, State Highway, 156, 232, 238.
Penitentiary, 186.
Board of Control of, 94-95, 158, 244.
Demonstration Farms, 95.
General Manager, 96, 244.
Traveling Warden, 152-53, 244.
Warden, 152-53, 244.
Pennsylvania, 16, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 37, 39, 44.
Pensions, Division of Aid and, 244, 245, 246.
Permit Appeals, Board of, 200-1.
Personnel, Division of, 235, 237.
Pharmaceutical Association, 154.
Pharmacy
Examiners, Bureau of, 257, 259.
Louisiana State Board of, 153-54, 257.
Philippine Insurrection, State Service Commission, 165-66.
Pilots
for Atchafalaya Bay and River, Board of Examiners of, 154-55, 257.
for Calcasieu Pass and River, Board of Examiners of, 155, 157, 257.
Commissioners for Port of New Orleans, 157.
Examiners, Board of, 164, 258.
of Port of New Orleans, Board of Commissioners and Examiners of, 257.
Pink Boll Worm Commission, 183-84, 249.
Planning Commission, 184-85, 236.
Plans, 220.
Plans A and B (see special plans).
Plans and Designs, Division of, 239, 241, 243.
Plant Industry, Division of, 250.
Plaquemines Parish, 215.
Plumbers, State Board of Examiners of Journeymen, 178-79.
Police
Department of, 155-57, 232.
Division of State, 232, 233.
Highway, 156.
Jury, 108, 109, 110.
Jury Association, 170.
State Retirement Board, 203-4, 236.
State Retirement Fund, 204.
Superintendent, 156, 192, 203, 231.
Policemen, Railroad, 232.

Polytechnic Institute, Louisiana, 65, 91, 224, 227, 228.
Port
  Houma, Harbor and Terminal District, Board of Commissioners of, 137, 240.
  Lake Charles Harbor and Terminal District, Board of Commissioners of, 140-41, 240.
  of New Orleans, Board of Commissioners of, 157, 240, 257.
  of New Orleans, Board of Examiners of, 157-58, 240.
  Pilot Commissioners for Port of New Orleans, 257.
  Pilot Commissioners and Examiners, Board of River, 164, 257.
Ports and Transportation, Division of, 239, 241, 242.
President
  Louisiana State University, 222.
  Police Jury Association, 170.
  Pro Tempore of Senate, 58, 59.
Prison Farm, State, 248.
Printing
  Division of State, 280.
  State Board of, 59, 204, 229.
Prosecution and Defense, Division of, 282, 283.
Public
  Accountants, State Board of Certified, 118-19, 256.
  Accounts, Supervisor of, 168, 198.
  Examiners, Board of, 205, 235.
  Funds, Supervisor of, 158-59, 285.
  Health (see Health).
  Service, 65.
  Service Commission, 66-69, 285.
    Disbursing Commission, 195, 235.
  Utilities, 261, 262, 268.
  Welfare (see special item).
  Works, 76, 221, 239-48.
    Highways and, 222, 239-48.
Purchases
  and Construction, 88-40.
  and Contracts, Division of, 284, 285.

Quartermaster General, 71, 72, 282.

Railroad
  Commission (see Public Service).
  Policemen, 161, 282.
Rapides Parish, 108.
Rating and Fire Prevention Bureau, 188, 214-15, 262.
Real Estate, Louisiana Board of, 161-62, 262.
  Bureau of, 261.
  Division of, 263, 264.
Records, Division of, 280.
  Division of Libraries and, 226, 227.
Reduction and Savings, 44-45.
Register of State Land Office, 49, 56-57, 229.
  Ex-Officio Member of, 79, 179, 188.
Registrar of Voters, Orleans Parish, 96-97, 229.
Registration
  Department of Examination and, 221, 222, 255-60.
    Plan A, 257-58.
    Plan B, 258-60.
  Division of, 280.
  State Board of, 205-6, 229.
Relief
  Division of Agricultural, 250.
  Drought Committee, 125, 249.
  Emergency, Administration, 244.
  Emergency, Commission, 127-28, 244.
  Committee, Flood, 244.
Reorganization and Consolidation of State Administration in Louisiana, 218 ff.
Reorganization, Objectives of, 17.
Reparations
  Commission, 215-16, 240.
  Division of Claims and, 239, 242, 248.
Reports
  to Governor, 90, 92, 118, 131, 133, 134, 140, 149, 151, 154, 159, 164, 171, 173, 174, 188, 189.
  to Legislature, 134, 147, 167, 174, 175, 181, 188, 213.
  to Senate, 174.
Research
  Division of, 234, 235, 238.
  Office of, 223.
Retirement
  Board, State Police, 203-4, 236.
  Board, Teachers, 207-8.
Revenue
  Department of, 162-63, 236.
  Collector of, 163, 188, 189, 205.
Roosevelt, Governor, 44.

Sabine River, 164.
Safety Commission of Louisiana, 165, 236.
St. Bernard Parish, 215.
St. Tammany Parish, 74, 93.
Sanitary
  Board, Livestock, 179-81, 195-96, 249.
  Engineering, Division of, 247, 248.
Savings and Reductions, 44-45.
Scientific Research, Bureau of, 80.
Secondary Schools, Division of, 226-27.
Secretary of State, 49, 57-60, 161, 220, 221, 228-30.
  Ex-Officio Member of, 59, 170, 171, 188, 189, 191, 192, 195, 200, 206, 208.
  Plan A, 230.
  Plan B, 230.
Securities
  Commission, Louisiana, 206-7, 262.
  Division of Insurance and, 262, 263.
Senate, 50, 60, 62.
Senate, Advice and Consent of, 56, 60, 62, 65, 69, 70-108, 234, 249, 256.
Service
  Commission for Veterans of Spanish War, Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection, State, 165-66, 244.
  Commission of World War Veterans, State, 244.
Shell Road
  Board of Control of New Basin and, 93-94, 240.
  Board of Control of Old Basin and, 75.
Shreveport, Charity Hospital, 120, 244.
Social Security
  Act, 85, 161.
  Board, Federal, 161.
Soldiers' Home of State of Louisiana, Board of, 167.
South Dakota, 16.
Southeastern Louisiana College, 65, 224, 227, 228.
Southern University, Board of Trustees of, 65, 185-86, 224, 227, 228.
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Board of Trustees of, 65, 97-98, 224, 227, 228.
Spanish War Veterans, State Service Commission, 165-66.
Speaker of House, 60.
  Ex-Officio Member of, 170, 192, 200, 206.
Statutory Basis, 28.
Statistics
  Central Bureau of Vital, 85, 86.
  Division of Vital, 85-86.
  Division of Employment and Vital, 253, 254, 255.
Subordinate Officials, 29-30.

Superintendents
of Education, 63-65, 98, 190, 221-22, 224, 235, 226, 229.
of Forestry, 79, 176.
Supervision, Division of, 66.
Supervisor
of Minerals, 80.
of Public Accounts (see Accounts, Supervisor of Public).
of Public Funds, 159, 235.
Supreme Court, 55, 59.
Chief Justice of, Ex-Officio Member of, 211.
Surgeon General, 71.
Surveyor General, 207, 229.
Surveyors, Board of Examiners of Engineers and, 121-22, 256.

Taft's Commission on Efficiency and Economy, 16.
Tangipahoa, 74, 93.
Tax
Appeals, Board of, 98-99, 235, 236.
Appeals, Bureau of, 238.
Board, State Bond and Tax, 189-90, 235.
Collections, Bureau of, 238.
Collector of New Orleans, Assistants to, 100, 235.
Commission, Louisiana, 100-2, 205, 235, 236.
Teacher
Association, Louisiana, 208.
Retirement Fund, 208.
Retirement System, 226, 227.
Retirement System, Board of Trustees of, 207-8, 226.
Training and Certification, 66, 226, 227.
Training, Division of, 66, 226, 227.
Tennessee, 16, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 44.
Tests, Bureau of, 241, 242.
Tobacco Inspectors, Board of, 102-3, 249.
Training
Institute, Board of Commissioners of Louisiana, 92, 95.
School, Board of Administration of State Colony, 174-75, 245.
Traveling Warden of State Penitentiary, 152-53, 244.
Treasurer, State, 49, 51, 52, 55, 61-63, 95, 97, 100, 220, 221.
Ex-Officio Member of, 170, 188, 190, 196, 197, 200, 201, 203, 205, 208.
Treasury, Division of, 235, 239.
Tuberculosis Commission, 186-87, 218, 245.
Hospital Facilities District, 186.
Tulane, 217, 226.
Type of Department Head, 25.
Uniform Legislation Commission, 168, 228.
Union Parish, 109.
United States
Army, 72.
Commission to Receive Land from, 229.
Uses of Boards and Commissions, 26-28.
Utilities, Public, 261, 262, 263.

Vehicle Commission, 59, 208-9, 229.
Vermont, 16, 25, 26, 29, 30, 34, 37, 39.
Veterans
Funds, Commissioners of, 209-10, 244.
Commissioners of Spanish War, Boxer Rebellion, Philippine Insurrection, 165-66, 244.
State Service Commission of World War, 244.
Veterinarians
Board of Examiners of, 168-69, 257, 258, 259.
Examinations, Bureau of, 257, 258, 259.
Virginia, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 34, 37, 38, 39.
Vital Statistics
Central Bureau of, 85-86.
Division of, 246, 247.
State Registrar of, 86.
Vocational Education
Division of, 66, 226, 227.
State Board of, 187, 226.
Vocational and Industrial Education, Division of, 66, 226, 227.

Warden
of Penitentiary, 152-53, 244.
State Park, 183.
Traveling, 152-53, 244.
Warehouse Commission, Market and, 201, 202, 249.
Washington, 16, 25, 29, 44.
Weakness of Reorganized System, 40-44.
Webster Parish, 110.
Weights and Measures
Bureau of, 261, 264.
Inspector of, 89.
Welfare
Department of Public, 243-46.
Plan A, 245.
Plan B, 245-46.
Wild Life, Division of, 251, 252.
Women and Children, Division of, 189.
Works, Federal Administration of Public, 76.
World War
Memorial Commission, 169.
Veterans, State Service Commissioner of, 166-67.